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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 87th CONGRESS

As of Sept. 1, 1961

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
HOUSE	263	174	0
SENATE	64	36	0

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS	
Depressed Areas (S 1) (HR 4569)	Reported 3/22/61	Passed 3/29/61	Reported 3/8/61 Passed 3/15/61	PL 87-27 5/1/61
Minimum Wage (S 1457, S 895) (HR 3935)	Reported 3/13/61	Passed 3/24/61	Reported 4/12/61 Passed 4/20/61	PL 87-30 5/5/61
Aid to Education (S 1021) (HR 8890)	Reported 8/29/61	Rejected 8/30/61	Reported 5/12/61 Passed 5/25/61	
College Aid (S 1241) (HR 7215)	Reported 5/26/61		Hearings Completed	
NDEA Amendments (S 1726) (HR 6774)	Reported 7/6/61		Reported 7/31/61	
Temporary Unemployment Benefits (HR 4806)	Reported 2/25/61	Passed 3/1/61	Reported 3/15/61 Passed 3/16/61	PL 87-6 3/24/61
Medical Aid to the Aged (S 909) (HR 4222)	Hearings Completed			
Social Security Changes (HR 6027)	Reported 4/7/61	Passed 4/20/61	Reported 6/20/61 Passed 6/26/61	PL 87-64 6/30/61
Dependent Children Aid (HR 4884)	Reported 2/27/61	Passed 3/10/61	Reported 4/14/61 Passed 4/20/61	PL 87-31 5/8/61
Sugar Act Extension (HR 5463)	Reported 3/14/61	Passed 3/21/61	Reported 3/28/61 Passed 3/29/61	PL 87-15 3/31/61
Feed Grains Program (S 993) (HR 4510)	Reported 2/27/61	Passed 3/9/61	Reported 3/2/61 Passed 3/10/61	PL 87-5 3/22/61
Mexican Farm Workers (HR 2010)	Reported 4/24/61	Passed 5/11/61	Reported 7/25/61	
Omnibus Farm Bill (S 1643) (HR 8230)	Reported 7/22/61	Passed 7/27/61	Reported 7/17/61 Passed 7/26/61	PL 87-128 8/8/61
Foreign Aid (S 1983) (HR 8400)	Reported 8/4/61	Passed 8/18/61	Reported 7/24/61 Passed 8/18/61	To President
OECD Treaty (Exec. E, 87th Cong. 1st Sess.)	No House Action Needed		Reported 3/8/61 Passed 3/16/61	Signed 3/23/61
Peace Corps (S 2000) (HR 7500)	Hearings Completed		Reported 8/10/61 Passed 8/25/61	
Reorganization Act (S 153)	Reported 3/23/61	Passed 3/29/61	Reported 1/30/61 Passed 2/6/61	PL 87-18 4/7/61
Judgeships (S 912)	Reported 3/30/61	Passed 4/19/61	Reported 2/28/61 Passed 3/3/61	PL 87-36 5/19/61
Civil Rights Commission (HR 6496) (HR 7371)	Reported 8/18/61		Passed 8/30/61	
Tax Revision	Hearings Completed			
Highway Financing (HR 6713)	Reported 5/1/61	Passed 5/4/61	Reported 6/12/61 Passed 6/15/61	PL 87-61 6/29/61
Water Pollution (HR 6441)	Reported 4/25/61	Passed 5/3/61	Reported 6/7/61 Passed 6/22/61	PL 87-88 7/20/61
Tax Extension (HR 7446)	Reported 6/5/61	Passed 6/8/61	Reported 6/14/61 Passed 6/22/61	PL 87-72 6/30/61
Airport Grants (S 1703) (HR 8102)	Reported 7/18/61	Passed 8/1/61	Reported 8/1/61 Debate Underway	
Omnibus Housing (S 1922) (HR 6028)	Reported 6/1/61	Passed 6/22/61	Reported 5/19/61 Passed 6/12/61	PL 87-70 6/30/61

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CONGRESS SENDS FOREIGN AID BILL TO PRESIDENT

Congress Aug. 31 cleared for the President the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (S 1983), authorizing appropriations of \$4,253,500,000 for foreign economic and military aid in fiscal 1962 and \$1.5 billion in each of the following four years for Development Loan Fund long-term, low-interest development loans. The bill also authorized the President to establish a new foreign-aid agency. Final action came when the Senate by a 69-24 roll-call vote and the House by a 260-132 roll-call vote agreed to a conference report (H Rept 1088) which had been reported the previous day, following eight days of conference consideration. (For voting see charts p. 1533, 1536)

The final version authorized \$509 million less than the \$4,762,500,000 requested by the President. Major cuts were: \$185 million cut from the \$1,885,000,000 requested for military aid, \$200 million cut from the \$500 million requested for the Contingency fund and \$116 million cut from the \$581 million requested for supporting assistance. (See box.)

DEVELOPMENT LOAN FINANCING

The final bill did not include the long-term borrowing authority requested by the President. He had asked for authority to borrow \$8.8 billion from the Treasury for the Development Loan Fund over a five-year period fiscal 1962-66 to finance long-term, low-interest development loans. The final bill authorized \$1.2 billion for fiscal 1962 and \$1.5 billion a year for fiscal 1963-66, making \$7.2 billion available for development loans over the five years but required annual appropriation of funds -- a provision insisted upon by the House. But the bill authorized the President to make loan commitments on the basis of the authorizations, prior to actual appropriation of the funds, whenever he considered it important to U.S. interests, or necessary to fulfill the purposes of the Fund. The President was required to notify the Senate Foreign Relations and Appropriations Committees and the Speaker of the House (who would refer the notification to the proper committees) of any commitment of funds prior to their appropriation. The bill also made unappropriated, but authorized funds available for possible subsequent appropriation within the five-year period.

The conference report stated: "It is understood that the conferees regard the language in the bill as authority for the Executive to make commitments which will be honored by the Congress unless there is evidence of obvious bad management or the other country has failed to meet its responsibilities." Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) said this provided a "strong obligation" for Congress to appropriate the funds for such loan commitments.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

Following notification of the conference compromise on development loans, the President said on Aug. 29:

"The compromise which the Senate-House conferees have worked out is wholly satisfactory. It gives the United States Government authority to make commitments

for long-term development programs with reasonable assurance that these commitments will be met. In providing five years of substantial authorization, the conferees have recognized the magnitude of the need in the developing countries. In ensuring specific authority to enter into commitments with these countries the conferees have recognized the necessity for this Government to give assurance that assistance will be forthcoming over a period of years. The agreement reached by the conferees today is an important decision both for the United States and the free world."

Earlier in the week New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) Aug. 25 sent a telegram to House Republican Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) "clarifying" his position on foreign aid financing. Rockefeller said his earlier, Aug. 17 telegram, "urging" the House to reverse its decision to authorize funds for the Development Loan Fund for one year only, was interpreted as support for Treasury borrowing authority. He said in his Aug. 25 wire that he supported long-range foreign aid planning financed by multi-year authorizations and annual appropriations, and opposed any method of financing which "impairs the constitutional prerogatives of the Congress."

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon Aug. 29 in an ABC radio interview said he favored long-range planning financed through multi-year authorizations and annual appropriations."

Foreign Aid Breakdown

(in millions)

	President's Requests	Senate Authorizations	House Authorizations	Conference
To Be Appropriated				
Development grants	\$ 380.0	\$ 380.0	\$ 380.0	\$ 380.0
Investment surveys	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Development research	20.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
International orgs.	153.5	153.5	153.5	153.5
Supporting assistance	581.0	450.0	481.0	465.0
Contingency fund	500.0	300.0	300.0	300.0
Military assistance	1,885.0	1,550.0 (x)	1,800.0 (x)	1,700.0 (x)
Administrative expenses	51.0	51.0	49.0	50.0
Development loans	-----	-----	1,200.0	1,200.0
To Be Borrowed				
(for development loans)				
From Treasury	900.0	1,187.0 (x)	0	0 (x)
From loan repayments	287.0			
Borrowing subtotal	1,187.0	1,187.0	0	0
TOTAL	\$4,762.5	\$4,076.5	\$4,368.5	\$4,253.5

¹Authorized use of any economic aid funds for research.

²The conference authorized the President to use \$300 million of Defense Department supplies in fiscal 1962, in addition to above authorizations. The Senate had authorized use of \$200 million in Defense Department supplies while the House had authorized use of \$400 million in fiscal 1962.

³The Senate permitted the President to borrow the total \$1,187.0 million from the Treasury rather than permit him to establish a revolving fund with the loan repayments.

Another conflict resolved in conference involved interest rates to be charged on Development Loan Fund capital relented in recipient nations. The House bill had contained no provision dealing with interest rates, but the Senate bill had prohibited relending capital in recipient nations at rates in excess of 5 percent above the rate charged by the U.S. for the funds. The final bill prohibited relending Loan Fund capital at rates excessive for the borrower, and in no case at rates higher than the legal interest-rate ceiling in the recipient country. The aim of the provision was to prevent profiteering in relending of DLF funds.

DIFFERENCES COMPROMISED

The following are the major differences compromised in the conference report aside from Development Loan financing, which is discussed above:

- The final bill adopted the Senate title, "Foreign Assistance Act of 1961."
- The final bill did not contain a statement opposing U.S. recognition of Communist China and Outer Mongolia or admission of either country to the United Nations because the Senate July 28 had passed a resolution (S Con Res 34) opposing recognition or UN seating of Communist China, and the House Aug. 31 concurred with the Senate resolution. The final version also deleted a Senate provision denying U.S. voluntary contributions to organizations of which Communist China was a member. (See p. 1515)
- The final version, by requiring annual appropriation of development loan funds (House version) rather than authorizing Treasury borrowing (Senate), obviated Senate provisions requiring the President to submit individual loan plans for \$5 million and over to Congress.
- The final bill required that economic aid be administered to promote the principles of freedom of navigation and free travel without regard to race or religion and to promote adjudication of differences between two countries having friendly relations with the U.S. This was a compromise between stronger House and weaker Senate language in effect criticizing the Arab boycott of Israel.
- The final bill authorized the President to guarantee up to \$1 billion in overseas development investments against inconvertibility, expropriation, loss due to war, revolution and insurrection. The Senate bill had not guaranteed investments against the latter two events, but the House had guaranteed investments against all of the above plus guaranteeing against sanctions imposed on the host government by other nations.
- The final bill authorized the President to guarantee up to 75 percent of an overseas investment, up to \$10 million, against unspecified risks but set a ceiling of \$90 million on such guarantees in the aggregate. It also authorized the President to guarantee an aggregate of \$10 million investments in Latin American housing projects. The Senate bill had authorized guarantees for up to \$15 million Latin American housing, the House nothing.
- The final bill prohibited aid to the current government of Cuba, and authorized the President to establish a complete U.S.-Cuba trade embargo, but did not deny aid to nations which assisted Cuba, as the House bill had.
- The final bill, like the Senate bill, prohibited aid to any country unless the President determined it was not dominated by international communism, but did not list specific countries as in the House bill.

● The final bill modified two House provisions designed to provide aid to farmers in recipient nations. The Senate bill did not include any provisions to aid farmers. The final bill authorized the President to use \$10 million of the \$380 million authorized for development grants, rather than \$25 million, to encourage foreign currency loans to small farmers associations. It did not require 50 percent of all aid to agrarian countries be furnished for programs helping farmers but said emphasis should be given to farm aid in agrarian nations. The final bill authorized the President to assist in fostering agrarian reform in Latin America, as in the House bill.

● The final bill authorized \$153.5 million for U.S. voluntary contributions to international organizations but, unlike the Senate bill, did not allocate the funds among the organizations.

● The final bill followed the House version in that it established an Inspector General, Foreign Assistance, and two Assistant Inspector Generals to review and audit foreign aid programs, and empowered the Inspector General to suspend any project in which he found waste, inefficiency or misconduct but he was not empowered to suspend country wide programs. The final bill required the Inspector General to provide information requested by Congress, unless the President certified that he refused to release the information, and stated his reasons for withholding the information. The House had established the new post with access to reports, audits, and all information relative to aid programs, but did not authorize the President to withhold information. The House had authorized three assistants.

● The final bill included a Senate provision establishing an Office of Small Business to aid small businesses to sell commodities to foreign-aid purchasing agents.

● The final bill adopted a House provision prohibiting U.S. Government use of foreign aid funds to purchase U.S.-patented drugs from foreign companies unless such companies were licensed by the U.S. patent holder to produce the drugs.

● The final bill prohibited loans for construction or operation of a productive enterprise directly in competition with U.S. enterprises unless the recipient nation agreed to limit exports to the U.S. to 20 percent of the total annual production of the enterprise -- a watered down version of a stronger House provision.

PROVISIONS

Part I -- Economic Assistance

CHAPTER I -- STATEMENT OF POLICY

Declared the emphasis of the program was on long-range assistance to promote economic and social development. It said such assistance would be made available to nations capable of taking needed self-help measures to reform and develop social and economic institutions.

Declared that U.S. policy supported principles of increased economic cooperation and trade among nations, freedom of the press, information and religion, freedom of navigation in international waterways and recognition of the right of all private persons to travel and pursue their lawful activities without discrimination as to race or religion, and declared that economic aid would be administered to support such principles by promoting adjudication in controversies between two states which had friendly relations with the U.S.

CHAPTER II -- DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Title 1, Development Loan Fund.

Authorized the President for five years to make long-term loans repayable in U.S. dollars to finance long-range plans for development of economic resources, but required reasonable prospects for repayment.

Authorized low or no interest rates on up to 50 year loans, and permitted waiver of repayment on the principal for the first 10 years.

Authorized \$1.2 billion for fiscal 1962 and \$1.5 billion for each of the following four years, but required annual appropriation of funds.

Authorized the President to enter into agreements committing loan funds in advance of and subject to the appropriation of funds, if this was important to the advancement of U.S. interests and necessary to meet the purposes of the Development Loan Fund.

Required the President to notify the Senate Foreign Relations and Appropriations Committees and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of any commitments of funds prior to their actual appropriation.

Directed the President to establish a Development Loan Committee, composed of officials from Government agencies, subject to Senate confirmation, to establish lending standards.

Authorized the President to lend up to 10 percent of the Development Loan Fund funds to the International Development Assn.

Prohibited the relending of Development Loan Fund capital in recipient nations at a rate of interest excessive or unreasonable for the borrower and in no event higher than the legal rate of interest in the recipient nation.

Title 2, Development Grants.

Authorized \$380 million for development grants which, in addition to \$15 million in unexpended balances, was to be used for technical assistance programs, U.S. schools abroad, payment of shipping costs for voluntary aid from the U.S., and the Atoms for Peace program.

Directed that projects to improve the education and development of human resources through technical co-operation should be given priority until the recipient nation developed the knowledge and resources to execute development plans.

Authorized the President to use foreign currencies to encourage loans to small farmers, up to an aggregate of \$10 million at any one time.

Prohibited grants which would have a substantial adverse effect on the U.S. economy or any substantial part of it, or on the U.S. balance of payments.

For both development loans and development grants, required the President to take into account when considering loan commitments whether the planned project was economically sound, whether it contributed to and was consistent with planned economic development, whether the recipient was planning substantial self-help measures, the effect on the U.S. economy, and whether other free-world financing was available.

Title 3, Investment Guarantees.

Guaranteed investment by U.S. citizens, corporations, partnerships and other associations against inconvertibility of funds, expropriation or confiscation, or loss due to war, revolution or insurrection with an overall ceiling of \$1 billion on such guarantees.

Authorized the President to guarantee up to 75 percent of an investment, up to \$10 million, against unspecified risks to provide an environment in which private

investment would promote social improvement in underdeveloped areas, with an overall ceiling of \$90 million on such guarantees.

Authorized the President to guarantee up to 75 percent of an investment in pilot housing projects in Latin America, up to \$10 million, against unspecified risks, with an overall ceiling of \$10 million on such guarantees.

Limited investment guarantees to 20 years duration.

Required that a fee determined by the President be charged for each investment guarantee.

Stipulated that no guarantee should be issued to provide protection against loss resulting from fraud or misconduct in the management of an enterprise.

Title 4, Surveys of Investment Opportunities.

Authorized \$5 million in fiscal 1962 to finance up to half the cost of studying underdeveloped areas for investment opportunities.

Prohibited use of Title 4 funds to finance studies for extractive industries.

Title 5, Development Research.

Authorized the President to use funds appropriated for foreign economic aid to promote research into the process of economic development, into the forces affecting the success and cost of development, and means and techniques to improve U.S. aid efforts.

CHAPTER III -- INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Authorized \$153.5 million for voluntary contributions to international organizations.

Directed the President in aiding Palestine refugees to take into account (1) whether Israel and the Arab host governments were taking steps toward the resettlement and repatriation of refugees, and (2) the extent and success of the UN and the Arab host governments in rectifying UN rolls to ensure that only bona fide needy refugees received UN aid.

Limited U.S. contributions, including assessed and audited local costs, to the United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund for calendar years succeeding 1961 to 40 percent of the total contributed for the purposes.

Affirmed U.S. willingness to participate in the Indus Basin Development program and for this purpose (1) waived fiscal requirements of other acts to facilitate U.S. participation through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; (2) waived requirements of the Merchant Marine Act that at least 50 percent of foreign aid goods be shipped in American flag vessels, but stipulated that any deviation from the Act be compensated by shipping a commensurate amount of other foreign aid goods in U.S. vessels.

CHAPTER IV -- SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

Authorized \$465 million for the support of nations with heavy military commitments and nations facing economic collapse without U.S. aid.

CHAPTER V -- CONTINGENCY FUND

Authorized \$300 million to permit the President to meet important but unforeseen problems as they arise.

CHAPTER VI -- AID TO AGRARIAN ECONOMIES

Declared that in aiding countries with agrarian economies emphasis should be placed on aid to agriculture.

Part II -- Military Assistance

Authorized \$1.7 billion for each of the fiscal years 1962 and 1963.

Directed the President to establish procedures for budgeting defense aid through the Defense Department.

Specified that military aid should be furnished only to insure internal security, for self-defense, and for participation in UN action to maintain or restore peace.

Required a nation receiving a defense equipment grant to agree that no unauthorized personnel would use it, that it would not be transferred or used for any but intended purposes, and that it would be provided the same security protections as in the U.S.

Declared that it was the sense of Congress that an international military force under the Organization of American States would make an important contribution toward peace.

Limited the amount of assistance to be authorized in one fiscal year to any one country to \$3 million unless, under certain circumstances, the President determined it should be increased.

Authorized the President to use up to \$300 million of Defense Department supplies for military aid under certain circumstances, with the Department to be reimbursed from subsequent foreign military aid appropriations.

Limited to \$57.5 million the amount of military equipment aid for Latin American nations and stipulated that it not be used to preserve internal security unless the U.S. President so determined.

Part III -- General Provisions

CHAPTER I -- GENERAL

Exempted goods for the Indus River project and goods bought abroad with local currency acquired by the U.S. from sale of aid products from requirements of the Merchant Marine Act that at least 50 percent of all aid goods be shipped in U.S. flag ships.

Established a \$5 million revolving fund to acquire usable but obsolete U.S. machinery for future sale to small foreign businesses, but set a \$45 million ceiling on the original sale value of surplus property transferred to the Agency for International Development in one fiscal year, and limited the amount held at any one time to \$15 million in original sale value.

Declared that it was U.S. policy to encourage the development and use of cooperatives, credit unions and savings and loan associations.

Required the President whenever practicable to administer the foreign aid program through private U.S. and foreign channels, including loans to individuals, corporations and other organizations.

Established an Office of Small Business to assist American small business to participate in the foreign aid program.

Required the President to determine that procurement of foreign aid supplies abroad would not have an adverse effect on the U.S. economy.

Made available U.S. dollars for marine insurance on shipment of foreign aid commodities purchased in the U.S.

Prohibited U.S. Government use of foreign aid funds to purchase U.S.-patented drugs from foreign companies unless such companies were licensed by the U.S. patent holder to produce the drugs.

Required that plans and cost estimates be completed before more than \$100,000 of U.S. aid was committed.

Removed the \$6,750,000 limit on supporting aid the President could commit through special authority to meet U.S. objectives in West Berlin and Germany.

Stipulated that U.S. aid to newly emerging nations should be channeled through multilateral organizations, wherever practicable.

Permitted Congress to terminate any provision of the Act by concurrent resolution.

Prohibited aid to the current government of Cuba and authorized the President to establish a complete U.S.-Cuba trade embargo.

Prohibited loans to a productive enterprise in direct competition with U.S. enterprises unless the country agreed to limit exports to the U.S. to 20 percent of the total annual production of the enterprise, unless the President waived the prohibition for national security reasons.

Authorized the President to use up to \$250 million of aid funds and defense stocks and up to \$100 million in foreign currencies without regard to provisions of this or other laws if the national security required it, but limited to \$50 million the allocation to any one country under this provision.

Authorized the President to use up to \$50 million of aid funds without revealing the nature of the use.

Required economic assistance to Latin America be administered pursuant to the Act of Bogota.

Barred assistance to any country unless the President determined it was not dominated by international Communism.

Barred assistance to any nation indebted to U.S. citizens when legal means of recovery had been exhausted and the debt was not denied or contested by the government concerned.

CHAPTER II -- ADMINISTRATION

Authorized the President to abolish the International Cooperation Administration and establish a new agency for non-military aid to be headed by an Under Secretary of State.

Stipulated that the Development Loan Fund was to be administered through the new agency.

Required that federal agencies responsible for domestic housing, health, education and other fields be utilized to the greatest extent practicable in technical assistance programs.

Established two Deputy Under Secretaries, nine Assistant Secretaries and 51 supergrade administrative personnel positions for the Agency for International Development.

Required that to the extent practicable personnel administering the foreign aid program would be assigned to countries for which they have special competence, such as appropriate language.

Authorized \$50 million for administrative expenses. Established an Inspector General, Foreign Assistance and two Assistant Inspectors General in the State Department to review and audit foreign aid programs.

Prohibited continued military or economic aid if within 35 days of a request for information by Congress such information was not made available, but permitted the President to certify that he had withheld the information and to state his reasons for so doing.

Authorized the President to assist Latin American nations in fostering agrarian reform, including colonization and redistribution of land.

SENATE ADDS RIGHTS RIDER TO STATE-JUSTICE FUNDS BILL

The Senate Aug. 30 passed and sent to conference, by voice vote, an amended bill (HR 7371) appropriating \$762,038,550 for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary and related agencies, and extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission two years beyond its Nov. 9 expiration date.

Civil Rights

Approval of the amendment extending for two years the life of the Civil Rights Commission was by a 70-19 roll-call vote. Forty-one Democrats and 29 Republicans supported the extension, and 18 Democrats and one Republican, Milton R. Young (R N.D.), were opposed. The action came after the Senate first voted to suspend its rules in order to consider the Commission extension, and then tabled four amendments offered by Northern liberals to make the Commission permanent, extend it for four years and enact other civil rights legislation. (For voting, see charts p. 1532-33)

The crucial vote in the civil rights debate was on the motion offered by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), with the support of Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), to suspend the rules, which prohibit legislation in an appropriations bill, in order to permit consideration of the extension legislation in the State-Justice appropriations bill. The motion was approved by a 72-21 roll-call vote -- 10 votes more than the two-thirds vote required. The leadership decided to try to attach the extension of the Commission to the appropriations bill because a separate extension bill had not been reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Both Mansfield and Dirksen sponsored the two-year extension amendment, which was also supported by the Administration. In an Aug. 26 letter to Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), Lawrence F. O'Brien, Special Assistant to the President, said the President favored extending the Commission indefinitely or "at least for a longer period of time" than two years, but that the "Civil Rights Commission should not, in any event, be permitted to expire." Extension of the Commission was the only civil rights legislation proposed by the Administration in 1961.

Southern Senators fought the Mansfield motion to suspend the rules and the Mansfield-Dirksen amendment extending the life of the Commission during lengthy debate Aug. 29 and 30. While they did not filibuster against the two-year extension, they were reportedly organized into three teams and ready to filibuster in order to block a longer extension or the inclusion of other civil rights legislation in the bill. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) said, "Make no mistake, we shall stay here as long as necessary to discuss the punitive civil rights legislation." The Senate's new Southern Republican, John G. Tower (R Texas), lined up with Southern Democrats.

Mansfield Aug. 29 said that in order to avoid "prolonged debate" he would move to table, or in effect kill, any amendment to extend the Commission for more than two years or to attach other civil rights riders or any other legislation to the bill. While he said he was in "sympathy" with some of the amendments he expected to be proposed, prolonged consideration of them "would make it impossible for the Senate to dispose of other matters remaining before it and to adjourn at a reasonable date."

VOTING ON AMENDMENTS

A tabling motion is not debatable and forces the issue to a quick vote. After the Senate had agreed to suspend its rules in order to consider the Mansfield-Dirksen amendment extending the Commission for two years, Sens. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) and Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) all offered amendments to the pending Mansfield-Dirksen amendment. Clark first offered an amendment to continue the Commission in existence permanently; then he offered one to continue the Commission for four years. Javits next offered an amendment that raised memories of the famous "Part III" debate in the 1957 Civil Rights Act. In that Act, it was originally proposed to permit the Attorney General to bring civil suits seeking federal court orders and injunctions to prevent individuals from being deprived of any civil rights. After a bitter debate, such suits, in the 1957 Act, were limited to deprivation of voting rights only. Javits' amendment contained the same broad powers as originally proposed in 1957. Keating's amendment would have authorized federal assistance to school districts to help them desegregate.

All these amendments were tabled on motions offered by Mansfield, by roll-call votes, and the two-year extension subsequently agreed to.

The sequence of six roll-call votes by which the Senate extended the Commission for two years and rejected attempts to extend it for longer periods or enact other civil rights legislation is given below.

- Mansfield motion to suspend the rules to permit consideration of the Mansfield-Dirksen amendment to extend the life of the Commission for two years. Agreed to, 72-21.

- Clark amendment to make the Commission permanent, increase membership to seven and extend its authority. Tabled, 56-36.

- Clark amendment to extend the life of the Commission for four years. Tabled, 48-42.

- Javits amendment to authorize the Attorney-General to institute civil suits for injunctive relief on behalf of individuals deprived of any civil right. Tabled, 47-42.

- Keating amendment to authorize federal financial and technical assistance to states to help them carry out school desegregation. Tabled, 50-40.

- Mansfield-Dirksen amendment to extend the life of the Commission for two years. Agreed to, 70-19.

By voice vote the Senate approved two other amendments dealing with the Commission. One, offered by Clark, increased from \$302,000 to \$888,000 the appropriation for the Commission. The \$302,000 voted by the House and recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee was to carry the Commission through Nov. 9, 1961. With approval of the amendment extending the life of the Commission, it became necessary to provide additional funds for fiscal 1962.

The other amendment, offered by Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), established a maximum salary of \$20,500 for any employee of the Commission on Civil Rights. The amendment brought the salary of the Staff Director of the Commission, which was \$22,500, into line with the salary of the heads of other federal boards and commissions.

DEBATE -- Aug. 29 -- Allen J. Ellender (D La.) -- "This Civil Rights Commission is nothing but a meddling, troublemaking body, more interested in stirring up trouble than in solving the problems of racial agitation."

Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.) -- The Commission "has paid for a list of controversial recommendations which Congress could have gotten for nothing from the NAACP and the pages of Reconstruction history."

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- "At this critical juncture in the nation's history, every effort should be made to promote unity among our people in order that we can face the enemy with a united front. The activities of this Commission promote discord and dissension rather than unity."

Hugh Scott (R Pa.) -- "We know this Administration does not intend to have civil rights legislation acted upon. It feels the executive department can handle all these matters. It does not believe in its platform."

Aug. 30 -- Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- The Administration "is dead wrong in downgrading...the fundamental issue of civil rights, thereby doing a grave disservice to this country."

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- "Americans need not be as ashamed of the blots on our country if we make evident to all that we are doing whatever we can to wipe out those blots."

Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) -- The colored peoples of the world are seething with frustration "against the prejudice and discrimination they have suffered for centuries." "...It is the most important moral problem of our time at home, and I think in the world."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Aug. 30 -- Roy Wilkins, chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights (which speaks for 33 national organizations interested in the subject), in telegrams to the President and Democratic Senators urged that the Commission be made permanent, or, at least, extended for five years.

State-Justice Funds

After approving the amendment extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two years, the Senate rejected two attempts by Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) to increase appropriations for the U.S. Information Agency.

The first Javits amendment, rejected by a 31-50 roll-call vote, would have increased by \$2,050,000 the funds recommended by the Appropriations Committee for the Agency's informational media guarantee program. Under the program U.S. books, periodicals and motion pictures are sold overseas. The Senate Committee recommended \$1.5 million for the program, or \$1 million less than the House and \$2,050,000 less than the Administration request. Speaking of the program, John L. McClellan (D Ark.), floor manager of the bill, said, "I can say without question that through the program there has been distributed material which is highly detrimental to our country...and does not project the image of America which we want to have projected abroad. So, the program does need study."

Another Javits amendment, rejected by a standing vote, would have increased by \$4,377,289 the Agency's appropriation for salaries and operating expenses, to permit expanded activities in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Committee recommended \$111.7 million for the regular dollar appropriation. This was \$1.7 million over the House figure but \$6.9 million below the Administration request.

In debate on the amendments, Javits said, "One of the greatest lacks in our Government...is the fact that we seem to have myopia on the question of information and propaganda.... I think we have an information lag, a propaganda lag, which can be far more damaging to us than our space lag."

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) said, "We have up to this point been defeated in informational and propaganda efforts." The Russians, he added, "have run rings around us in telling false stories and putting out propaganda against us. It seems to me if we ever needed a means by which to tell our story to the world, now is the time."

Other than increasing the appropriation for the Commission on Civil Rights from \$302,000 to \$888,000 (see above), the Senate made no changes in the recommendations of the Committee. As passed, the bill increased the amount approved by the House by \$10,738,500. The Senate figure was \$43,545,652 less and the House figure was \$54,284,152 less than the Administration request of \$805,584,202.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Appropriations Committee reported HR 7371 Aug. 14 (S Rept 731). The bill was reported by the House Appropriations Committee May 29 (H Rept 442) and passed by the House June 1 (Weekly Report p. 943)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 7371 extended the Commission on Civil Rights for two years, until Nov. 9, 1963, and appropriated:

State Department	\$272,695,000
Justice Department	294,489,900
Judiciary	55,064,650
U.S. Information Agency	138,901,000
Commission on Civil Rights	888,000
TOTAL	\$762,038,550

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Aug. 30 -- Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) and Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two years, until Nov. 9, 1963. Roll-call vote, 70-19.

Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Increase from \$302,000 to \$888,000 the fiscal 1962 appropriation for the Commission on Civil Rights. Voice.

Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- Establish a \$20,500 limit on the salary of any employee of the Civil Rights Commission. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Aug. 30 -- Clark -- Make the Civil Rights Commission a permanent body, increase membership to seven and authorize it to serve as a national clearing-house for civil rights information and assistance. Tabled by roll call, 56-36.

Clark -- Extend the life of the Commission for four years. Tabled by roll call, 48-42.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Authorize the Attorney-General to institute civil suits for injunctive relief for individuals deprived of any civil right. Tabled by roll call, 47-42.

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- Authorize federal financial and technical assistance to states and localities to help them carry out school desegregation. Tabled by roll call, 50-40.

Javits -- Increase by \$2,050,000 the appropriation for the U.S. Information Agency's informational media guarantee program. Roll call, 31-50.

Javits -- Increase by \$4,377,289 the appropriation for salaries and expenses for the U.S. Information Agency. Standing vote.

HOUSE REJECTS COMPROMISE EDUCATION BILL

The House Aug. 30, by a 170-242 roll-call vote, refused to consider an Administration compromise school construction bill (HR 8890) when it was called up under a seldom-used, non-debatable, Calendar Wednesday parliamentary procedure. Voting against consideration were 82 Democrats and 160 Republicans; voting for consideration were six Republicans and 164 Democrats. (For voting see chart p. 1536)

Nearly all of the Democratic opposition came from Southern Congressmen, with only 33 of the 110 voting Southern Democrats backing the bill. The six Republicans who voted to consider the measure were Reps. Baldwin (Calif.), Broomfield (Mich.), Curtin (Pa.), Fino (N.Y.), Halpern (N.Y.), and Merrow (N.H.). Among those voting for consideration of the bill was Rep. Delaney (D N.Y.), whose July 18 vote in the Rules Committee blocked clearance of the Administration's broader school bill. (Weekly Report p. 1270)

Following the action, Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.), leader of school aid supporters in the House, said he saw "very little use to try again until after the next Presidential election, because the forces against it are too great despite the proven need." Hope for some education aid legislation in 1961 was held out, however, by House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) and House Republican Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.). They said they were confident the House still would pass legislation to extend the program of federal grants to public schools in areas impacted by large numbers of federal employees, which expired June 30, and to continue the student loan provisions of the National Defense Education Act (NDEA), which were scheduled to expire July 1, 1962.

President Kennedy told his Aug. 30 news conference the defeat of HR 8890 "indicates it would be difficult to find a satisfactory formula," but "we will be back next year" trying to get such legislation approved. He said "the only one who loses today is not the Administration, but the school children who need this assistance." (For text see p. 1523)

TWO-BILL PACKAGE

The measure the House action killed was part of a two-bill package which represented the Administration's last-ditch effort to get some aid-to-education legislation approved in 1961. HR 8890 provided for a one-year, \$325 million authorization for school construction; a one-year continuation of student loan provisions of the NDEA, with a \$90 million authorization, and a one-year extension of the program of federal grants for schools in impacted areas, carrying a \$201 million authorization. The second compromise bill in the Administration's school aid program (HR 8900) which was reported Aug. 29 (H Rept 1064) by the Education and Labor Committee and sent to the House Rules Committee, would provide up to \$1.5 billion in federal grants and loans for construction of college classrooms, laboratories and libraries over a five-year period. (For special background report on education proposals see p. 1198)

Democratic strategists had hoped to overcome Catholic opposition to any general school aid measure that did not help parochial schools by two changes in previous proposals. They limited the school construction provisions to a one-year \$325 million "emergency" construction program and amended it in committee to eliminate

a part of the formula providing that average daily attendance of public school pupils be used in computing allocations. Instead, a substitute formula based allocations on total population of a state. This meant the more populous Northern states with large numbers of Catholics enrolled in parochial schools, who would not count under a public school attendance formula, would qualify for more funds than under the original formula.

These actions were coupled with a decision to avoid any further Rules Committee roadblock by calling up the bill on Calendar Wednesday. Under this procedure, the chairmen of legislative committees are permitted to call to the floor each Wednesday bills which have been approved by their committees but have not been cleared by the Rules Committee. The committees are called alphabetically, and the bill's opponents could have blocked consideration of HR 8890 for a week by having other bills called up by the District of Columbia Committee, headed by John L. McMillan (D S.C.), which precedes alphabetically the Education and Labor Committee, which reported HR 8900. McMillan, however, passed up his turn -- an indication that opponents were sure of their strength to defeat the bill. When Chairman Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) of the Education and Labor Committee called up HR 8890 opponents immediately asked for a roll call. Had the motion to consider the bill been adopted, more delaying tactics could have led to its defeat, since Calendar Wednesday rules require that bills called up in that manner be disposed of in one legislative day. The bill would have been open to amendments and other delaying tactics to prevent completed action in the required time.

BACKGROUND -- The House Education and Labor Committee Aug. 29 reported HR 8890 (H Rept 1063) and HR 8900 (H Rept 1064). The vote approving HR 8890 was 16-12, a party-line vote with three Democrats abstaining. HR 8900 was approved by voice vote.

RESERVISTS' PAYMENTS

The House Aug. 29, by a 394-0 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 8773 -- H Rept 1007) to increase readjustment (separation) payments for members of Reserve components involuntarily released from active duty before being eligible for immediate retirement benefits. (For voting see chart p. 1534)

The bill's floor manager, Rep. L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.), said the bill would provide the same separation payments for Reservists as Regulars already received and would give Reservists an incentive to remain on active duty beyond their period of obligated active service. Rivers said the Department of Defense expected that a sharply increased separation payment would result in a greater willingness by highly-trained Reservists to remain on active duty. He said the annual cost of the bill, which was reported by the Armed Services Committee Aug. 22, would be \$8 million. Under the bill, reservists' separation pay would be quadrupled.

The bill provided separation pay at a rate of two months' basic pay for each year of active duty for Reservists involuntarily released after five continuous years of active duty. It fixed the maximum payment at not more than two years' basic pay. Under existing law, Reservists are paid a half month's basic pay for each year of active duty, with no maximum payment specified.

LEAD-ZINC SUBSIDIES

The House Aug. 24, by a 196-172 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the Senate an amended bill (HR 84) to stabilize the domestic lead-zinc industry by authorizing subsidy payments for small mine operations for the four years 1962-65. (For voting see chart p. 1534)

The measure provided payments for lead of 75 percent and for zinc of 55 percent of the difference between 14½ cents per pound and the market price whenever the latter fell below 14½ cents. The payments were limited to those producers who in recent years had not mined more than 3,000 tons annually, combined, of the two metals.

It was estimated that 273 of the nation's 315 currently operating mines would be eligible for payments. The current price of lead was 11 cents; of zinc, 11½ cents.

At issue in the debate was not the nature of the problem, but how remedies should be applied. Virtually all Members present agreed that the domestic lead-zinc industry was depressed and that the continued high though declining rate of imports was one cause of the depression. However, they were sharply divided over the most appropriate solution -- subsidies, or higher tariffs and import restrictions. The latter were opposed by the Administration as detrimental to the nation's foreign relations with lead and zinc producing countries.

The solution adopted was generally considered a stop-gap measure designed to give the Administration time to develop a long-term solution. Rep. M. Blaine Peterson (D Utah) said HR 84 provided "temporary relief during the next four years, making it possible for small operators to remain in business....(and) encourage those who have been forced to shut down to resume operations."

Representatives voting against the measure generally either held out for the higher tariff solution, or objected to the subsidy approach as an unwise precedent, or both. Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) said that by passing HR 84 Congress would be "fixing a national policy" of subsidy programs for other depressed industries and that experience had shown that once a subsidy program began "it was usually difficult to get rid of."

Rep. John H. Kyl (R Iowa) said the domestic industry was depressed because "the foreign producer (has) captured the majority of our domestic market." He said existing import restrictions were insufficient. Kyl said the Administration in 1961 had agreed to import 100,000 extra tons of lead while at the same time opposing the original version of HR 84 on grounds it "would create additional surpluses for the American market."

Rep. Ed Edmondson (D Okla.), author and floor manager of the bill, said it adopted a "phaseout" principle recommended by the Administration and designed to reduce each year the amount of subsidy payments and eliminate them altogether within four years (see provisions, below). He said the phaseout principle was "absolutely basic and indispensable to legislation that can become law." The Administration had opposed the initial version of HR 84 because, the Interior Department said July 20 in a letter to House Interior and Insular Affairs Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.), it would have led to a permanent subsidy program, stimulated marginal mines and authorized higher support payments (17 cents basis) for lead, and included bigger mines. Subsequently, according to an Aug. 16 letter from Assistant Secretary of Interior John M. Kelly which Aspinall read on the floor, the Administration indicated it would go

along with the revised version of HR 84 with its phaseout provisions, 14½-cent basis for lead subsidies and coverage only of smaller mines.

Before final passage the House by voice votes rejected two amendments by Rep. John P. Saylor (R Pa.). One would have eliminated the phaseout principle and the other would have made larger mines eligible for subsidies. Saylor said making the most payments in the first year would hurt mines that were shut and needed time to reopen.

BACKGROUND -- The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Aug. 12 reported HR 84 (H Rept 899) with amendments. (Weekly Report p. 1394)

The report said that "without a doubt" conditions in the lead zinc industry had been progressively deteriorating in recent years and that the "greatest impact has been felt by the small domestic producers." Since 1956, it said, lead had dropped from 16 cents to 11 cents and zinc from 13.5 cents to 11.5. It said in 1960 there were 315 lead and zinc mines operating in the U.S. compared with 697 mines in 1956, and that during that period combined production had dropped 113,073 tons to 682,096.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House HR 84:

Authorized stabilization payments (subsidies) for small domestic lead and zinc mine operators as follows --

- Whenever the market price of lead fell below 14½ cents a pound, the Secretary of the Interior would pay small producers 75 percent of the difference between the market price and 14½ cents a pound.

- Whenever the market price of zinc fell below 14½ cents a pound, the Secretary would pay small producers 55 percent of the difference between the market price and 14½ cents a pound.

- Over-all stabilization payments that could be made by the Secretary were limited to \$4.5 million on ores sold in calendar 1962, \$4.5 million on ores sold in calendar 1963, \$4 million on ores sold in 1964 and \$3.5 million on ores sold in 1965.

- The amount of ore for which any one producer could receive payments was limited to 3,000 tons in calendar 1962 (1,500 tons of lead and 1,500 tons of zinc), 2,400 tons in 1963, 1,800 tons in 1964 and 1,200 tons in 1965.

Defined a small domestic producer as one who did not produce more than 3,000 tons of lead and zinc, combined, during any 12-month period between Jan. 1, 1956 and the first day of the period for which subsidy payments were requested.

Required the Secretary to report to Congress on the program by March 1 each year.

Prohibited payments for ore which was sold or could be sold to the U.S. Government.

Provided criminal penalties for fraudulent claims for payments.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Aug. 24 -- John P. Saylor (R Pa.) -- Authorize subsidy payments during the calendar year 1962 totaling \$3.5 million; 1963, \$4.0 million; and 1964 and 1965, each \$4.5 million; and limit the amount of ore on which each producer could receive payments to 1,200 tons in 1962, 1,800 tons in 1963, 2,400 tons in 1964 and 3,000 tons in 1965. Voice vote.

Saylor -- Define a small lead or zinc producer as one producing 4,999 tons or less during any 12-month period between Jan. 1, 1956 and the time subsidy payments were applied for.

DEBATE -- Aug. 24 -- J. Edgar Chenoweth (R Colo.) -- This bill is the only means we have of "doing something for our domestic lead and zinc industry."

Odin Langen (R Minn.) -- The bill "does not even recognize the heart of the problem which is excessive stocks of lead and zinc created by reduced market demands and continuous increases in imports."

Durward G. Hall (R Mo.) -- The bill will result in "increased lead and zinc production without providing an additional market and thus will only deteriorate the long-range market-price problem."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Aug. 24 -- The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported, with amendments, a bill (S 1747) to provide subsidies for lead and zinc production and imposing import taxes on both metals. (Weekly Report p. 1394)

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS

The Senate Aug. 25 passed by voice vote a resolution (S Res 141) expressing the sense of the Senate that Presidential nominating conventions should be held no more than two months before the date of the election. Nominating conventions are currently held in July or August, four or three months before the election.

DEBATE -- Aug. 25 -- Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), sponsor of the resolution -- "It is generally agreed that real dangers result from having the campaigns continue for so long that the campaign speeches become repetitious and voters lose interest."

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- "There should be more time, rather than less time, to inform the people. So I think the nominating conventions should be held in June.... I have no particular objection to the resolution because it means nothing; I am sure neither party will pay any attention to it."

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- "I point out that the resolution was reported unanimously from the Committee on Rules and Administration (S Rept 754 -- Aug. 16). I believe it would be better to have shorter campaigns."

NATIONAL AQUARIUM

The House Aug. 28 by a 208-135 roll-call vote passed a bill (HR 8181) authorizing a National Fisheries Center and Aquarium in or near the District of Columbia, to be constructed and maintained by the General Services Administrator and operated by the Secretary of the Interior. The project was required to include a sporting goods shop for sale of fishing equipment.

Prior to passage, the House on a 223-120 roll call vote agreed to engrossment and third reading of the bill. (For voting see chart p. 1534)

The House District of Columbia Committee Aug. 23 reported HR 8181 (H Rept 1024). The report said the project would provide a means of educating the public on aquatic life and would contribute to oceanographic research and the production of additional fish and shellfish, the need for which was stated by the President in his Feb. 23 Special Message on Natural Resources. (Weekly Report p. 307)

As passed by the House, HR 8181 established a nine-member nonpartisan National Fisheries Center and Aquarium Advisory Board, authorized the construction and operation of a National Fisheries Center and Aquarium which was required to include a museum and a sporting

goods shop specializing in fishing equipment, and authorized appropriations of funds necessary to carry out the project.

DEBATE -- Aug. 28 -- H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- "I see in the report a cost figure of \$20 million.... A \$20 million fish tank here in Washington is not going to increase the fish population."

WILLIAMS NOMINATION

The Senate Aug. 24 confirmed, by a 45-37 roll-call vote, the nomination of Maj. Gene Hal Williams for promotion to the rank of brigadier general in the U.S. Army Reserve. Before approving the promotion, the Senate rejected, by a 37-46 roll-call vote, a motion by Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) to recommit the nomination to the Armed Services Committee. On the final vote, eight Democrats joined 29 Republicans in opposing confirmation. (For voting see chart p. 1532)

Williams, 33, in January was named state adjutant general of the West Virginia Army National Guard by West Virginia Gov. W.W. Berron (D), and by virtue of that office, he gained under state law the state rank of brigadier general. His nomination was submitted to the Senate under a provision of law which provides, in effect, that the adjutant general or assistant adjutant general of a state may, upon being given federal recognition, be appointed as a Reserve officer of the Army.

Sen. Smith, who led the opposition, not only criticized the proposed three-grade jump in rank for Williams, but said his "very limited military experience and qualifications" would make his promotion "a degradation of the rank of brigadier general in the Army Reserve and the Army." Sen. Smith Aug. 23 submitted to the Senate a statement in opposition to the nomination by Sens. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.), Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), and Howard W. Cannon (D Nev.) -- all of whom hold the rank of either major general or brigadier general in the Reserve. The Senators said they did not believe Williams, "with only a year and a half of commissioned active duty service, with no combat service, no overseas service and no decorations (only the Parachute Badge Award) possesses the necessary qualifications for general officer rank in the U.S. Army Reserve."

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Armed Services Committee Aug. 10 approved the nomination by a 10-7 vote. Minority views were filed Aug. 11 (Exec Rept 8) by Sens. Smith (R Maine), Thurmond (D S.C.), Cannon (D Nev.), Bridges (R N.H.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Case (R S.D.), and Bush (R Conn.). They noted that, in response to a letter from Sen. Smith, the Defense Department July 18 notified the Committee that standards for recognizing adjutants general would be "raised considerably." They said they opposed the nomination from the "deep conviction that the security of our country demands the highest qualification requirements in the selection of military leaders of all components...."

DEBATE -- Aug. 24 -- Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- Favored confirmation because it always had been customary to confirm nominations made by Governors of those whom they wished as their adjutants general, and Williams would be a staff officer, not a line officer.

Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- Selection of adjutant generals should be made carefully, because they could be used in time of war if there were not enough members of the regular Army available.

FOREIGN COMMERCE ACT

The Senate Aug. 25 passed by voice vote and sent to the House the Foreign Commerce Act of 1961 (S 1729), designed to promote U.S. exports.

As passed, the bill contained four major provisions: (1) authorized the Secretary of Commerce, in conjunction with other Departments, to expand domestic and foreign services aiding U.S. exporters; (2) extended the life of the Export-Import Bank for five years, through June 30, 1968; (3) created a Foreign Commerce Corps within the Commerce Department to replace State Department personnel as economic attachés in U.S. embassies abroad; and (4) authorized the Export-Import Bank to expand its program of guaranteeing exporters against losses from commercial and political risks.

Proponents of the measure said the shortcomings in the nation's export program were not due to any deficiency in the structure of the free enterprise system, but rather, specifically, to the lack of a comprehensive guarantee program and inefficient overseas commercial services. S 1729, they said, would "unshackle" U.S. businessmen and exporters and permit them to compete effectively with foreign exporters. No opposition to the measure was expressed.

Before passage, the Senate adopted two amendments by voice votes. One, by Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) and John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), authorized the purchase or construction of ships with which to exhibit U.S. products overseas. The other, by A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), incorporated one provision of a bill (S 2325) authorizing the expanded Export-Import Bank export insurance program. The other provisions were already in S 1749. The added provision authorized the Bank to establish an insurance reserve equal to 25 percent of its contractual insurance liability.

Under existing law, the Bank had the authority to guarantee export insurance issued by a private firm, up to an aggregate of \$100 million, provided the exporter was unable to get the insurance at a reasonable rate without the guarantee, and the insurance was limited to risks resulting from war or civil insurrection. The program authorized by S 1729 expanded the existing program by authorizing the Bank to insure exporters directly, as well as guaranteeing the insurance of private companies, against political and commercial risks. It also removed the \$100-million limitation. The only limitation imposed under S 1729 was that created by the Robertson amendment -- in effect, since a 25 percent reserve was required, the total face value of the Bank's export insurance could not exceed four times the amount in the reserve.

On the floor Robertson read into the record an Aug. 21 letter from the Bank endorsing the provisions of the bill dealing with the Bank and also the Robertson amendment. The Bank earlier had objected to some of the language in the bill as unduly restrictive despite carrying out objectives it favored.

After passage of S 1729, the Senate passed S 2325 by voice vote as a separate measure. (See below)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Commerce Committee Aug. 15 reported S 1729 (S Rept 744) with amendments. The report said that the State and Commerce Departments had endorsed the bill in principle, but had opposed the establishment of a Foreign Commerce Corps.

The Export-Import Bank as quoted in the report objected to some details of S 1729. It said that it already

possessed and was "actively making use of guaranteeing authority broader than that provided in the bill" without being subject to the proposed restricting directives and definitions.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 1729, the Foreign Commerce Act of 1961:

Authorized the Secretary of Commerce to expand and improve the Department's domestic foreign commerce services and, in cooperation with the Secretary of State, to expand and improve its overseas services.

Authorized the Secretary to arrange for the exhibition of U.S. goods in major foreign trade areas, encourage private organizations and local governmental groups to set up permanent exhibition centers domestically, organize and send abroad trade development and promotion missions from government and private enterprise, establish permanent foreign trade exhibition centers and collect and disseminate export information.

Authorized the Secretary to develop a program of trade fairs, including floating exhibits, authorized the purchase and construction of appropriate vessels and permitted the Secretary to organize and conduct export promotion conferences in U.S. commercial centers.

Authorized the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to promote exports by small business.

Established, within the Commerce Department, the Foreign Commerce Corps of the United States, to carry out the functions of commercial attachés in U.S. embassies under the jurisdiction of the ambassador.

Authorized the Export-Import Bank to guarantee, insure, coinsure and reinsure exports against political and commercial risks and to set up a reserve equal to 25 percent of its contractual liability under its export insurance program. Money for the reserve would be drawn from regular Bank funds.

Authorized the Bank to guarantee the insurance of private firms or issue the insurance itself.

Extended the life of the Bank from June 30, 1963 through June 30, 1968.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Aug. 25 -- Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) and John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- Authorize the construction or purchase of ships suitable for carrying out a program of floating trade fairs. Voice vote.

A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) -- Authorize the Export-Import Bank to set up a reserve equal to 25 percent of its contractual insurance liability under the export insurance program. Voice.

DEBATE -- Aug. 25 -- Clair Engle (D Calif.) -- Under the bill there will not be "any subsidization of our exporters."

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- Congress should not delay passage "lest other nations capture markets which would otherwise be ours."

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- "The export trade of the United States...amounts to almost \$20 billion a year and determines the employment in the United States of between 4 million and 5 million persons."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Aug. 25 -- The Senate by voice vote passed and sent to the House a bill (S 2325) authorizing the Export-Import Bank to guarantee, insure, coinsure and reinsure risks resulting from export transactions; and authorizing the establishment of a reserve equal to 25 percent of its contractual liability under its export insurance program. The bill also ex-

tended the life of the Bank from June 30, 1963 through June 30, 1968. The Senate Banking and Currency Committee Aug. 25 reported S 2325 (S Rept 787). The bill was identical with the corresponding provisions of S 1749 as passed, except that it deleted some of the restrictive provisions opposed by the Bank. It was fully endorsed by the Bank.

SUPPLEMENTAL AIRLINES

The Senate Aug. 28 passed by voice vote and sent to the House an amended bill (S 1969) to authorize the Civil Aeronautics Board to grant limited operating licenses to permit supplemental airlines to operate.

BACKGROUND -- Under federal aviation laws, commercial airlines, which include both the large, trunk lines (such as Pan American, TWA) and the local service or feeder lines, may not operate without authority from the CAB. Since 1938, the CAB has issued certificates of two general types: regular certificates and supplemental certificates. The regular certificates go to the commercial airlines maintaining certain minimum scheduled services. Supplemental certificates are issued only to non-scheduled airlines for specific services supplemental to those provided by regular airlines, and are issued only where it is shown there will be no harm done to the business of the commercial airlines.

In 1959, as a result of a suit brought by commercial airlines, the U.S. Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia ruled that the CAB did not have the power under existing law to issue licenses for operations of the supplemental airlines (United Airlines et al v. Civil Aeronautics Board). The CAB in 1960 proposed legislation to give it the authority the Court held it lacked, but Congress did not have enough time to consider the proposal and therefore enacted legislation (PL 86-661) providing temporary operating authority for the supplementals until March 14, 1962. The Senate Finance Committee Aug. 8 reported S 1969 (S Rept 688) amended to include a new text. The report said the Committee believed the supplemental air carriers had a "vital role" to play in meeting national transportation needs and also constituted an "important element" in national defense. The report noted that, in the past, there had been "rather notorious examples" of supplemental carriers entering into "illegal combinations" to provide "far greater frequency and regularity" of service than authorized. It said S 1969 should aid the CAB in halting such practices by giving it authority to apply to economic violations the same civil penalties now applicable to safety violations.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 1969:

Authorized the Civil Aeronautics Board to grant certificates of public convenience and necessity permitting supplemental airlines to operate. All currently operating supplementals were to apply for such certificates within 30 days of enactment of the bill. Until the CAB determined whether to grant an individual supplemental carrier a certificate, it could allow the several dozen or more existing supplementals to operate on an interim basis.

Permitted the new certificates to authorize the following operations by supplementals: (1) charter passenger and freight service between designated points,

However, the CAB could designate simply the area of operation; (2) passenger flights on an individual ticket basis, but only between designated points and under limited conditions when public convenience and necessity required; (3) 30-day, temporary licenses to meet special heavy seasonal needs the commercial airlines could not fill.

Stipulated that a supplemental certificate was primarily one for charter service; defined charter service as air transportation where the entire capacity of one or more aircraft was engaged for the movement of persons and their baggage or for the movement of property on a time, mileage, or trip basis, but not where any such service was offered to individuals other than in groups.

Excluded supplemental carriers from eligibility for subsidies.

Permitted the CAB to impose civil penalties now in force for safety violations also to economic regulations.

Stipulated that a regularly certificated carrier would not also be certificated as a supplemental carrier.

Stipulated that certification of a "cargo carrier" did not exclude such a carrier from passenger service.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Aug. 28 -- Clair Engle (D Calif.) -- Provide that certification of a cargo carrier did not exclude the carrier from use for passenger service. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- Aug. 28 -- Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) -- Neither the regular airline carriers nor the supplementals were "completely happy" with the bill, but it was an effort to resolve the difference on the basis of the public interest.

A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- A proposal to allow the local or feeder airlines to carry out supplemental air carrier services was not acceptable because it would "harm the very delicate balance" of the bill.

HOG CHOLERA

The House Aug. 28, by a 337-3 roll-call vote, passed a bill (HR 7176) authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to initiate a national hog cholera eradication program in cooperation with the states and to establish a 12-member advisory committee to assist in the initiation and planning of the program. The bill empowered the Agriculture Secretary to prohibit or restrict the interstate movement of live-virus hog cholera vaccine, which Members said actually caused the disease to spread in some areas.

Under the bill, the Department would encourage the use of dead-virus vaccine instead of live-virus vaccine and would pay farmers up to 50 percent of the indemnity when, in order to stop spread of hog cholera, they were required to slaughter sick pigs. The estimated cost of the program was \$4 million in the first year and \$10 million for the following four or five years, compared with about \$50 million in annual losses to farmers from the disease. (For voting, see chart p. 1534)

Following passage, the House set aside HR 7176 and passed by voice vote an identical Senate-passed bill (S 1908), sending S 1908 to the President.

BACKGROUND -- HR 7176 was reported (H Rept 864) Aug. 8 by the House Agriculture Committee.

S 1908 was passed by the Senate Aug. 21 after being reported (S Rept 748) by the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee Aug. 16.

Continuing Appropriations

The House and Senate Aug. 28 passed by voice votes and sent to the President a joint resolution (H J Res 544) providing continuing appropriations through Sept. 30 for the operation of Government agencies whose fiscal 1962 appropriation bills had not been cleared. H J Res 544 amended PL 87-65, cleared for the President June 29, which made temporary appropriations from July 1, the day fiscal 1962 began, through Aug. 31. In both cases, the Executive was authorized to use any Treasury funds not otherwise appropriated to enable various agencies to continue their regular activities until the fiscal 1962 appropriations acts were passed.

NATIONAL GUARD

The Senate Aug. 25 passed by voice vote and returned to the House an amended bill (HR 4785) authorizing the Federal Government to withhold from the paychecks of certain National Guard civilian employees, and to pay over to the states, contributions of those employees to state disability and death benefit programs.

The employees, while technically working for the states and therefore eligible for the state disability and death benefit programs, were being paid by the Federal Government directly. Under existing law, the U.S. already was withholding contributions by these employees to state retirement systems; HR 4785 simply permitted similar withholding of contributions to state disability and death benefit programs.

The Senate adopted a major committee amendment permitting the Federal Government to make contributions to state or state-sponsored retirement programs for the civilian employees of the National Guard. In many state programs, both the state agency serving as the employer and the employee himself contribute to the retirement fund; the committee amendment in effect permitted the Federal Government to make the contribution paid by the employer. The federal contribution was limited to 6% percent -- the same amount the U.S. paid into the Civil Service Retirement Fund as its contribution for federal employees.

An amendment by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) deleting the 6% percent limitation was rejected by a standing vote. Keating said the federal contribution should be equal to whatever was usually required of employers under state law, which sometimes exceeded 6% percent. He said using the 6% percent limit because it was used in the Civil Service Retirement Fund was an error, because it would soon become obvious that the 6% percent federal contribution into the latter Fund was inadequate to enable the Fund to meet its benefit schedules and would eventually have to be raised.

BACKGROUND -- HR 4785 was passed by the House Aug. 7 and reported by the Senate Armed Services Committee (S Rept 709) Aug. 11. A provision similar to the Senate Committee amendment was included in the Senate version of the fiscal 1962 Defense Department funds bill (HR 7851) but was deleted in conference.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- Delete the 6% percent limitation on the amount of federal contribution to state retirement systems. Standing vote.

WATERFOWL PROGRAM

The Senate Aug. 28, by a 65-8 roll-call vote, passed a bill (HR 7391) authorizing \$50 million over the five-year period fiscal 1962-66 for acceleration of the existing "wetlands" program. (For voting, see chart p. 1532)

Under the program, the Federal Government, in order to preserve migratory waterfowl and other wild birds, has been purchasing and maintaining wetlands that are the natural habitat of wild birds. The purchases have been financed by a wetlands fund supplied by revenues (about \$4½ million to \$6 million a year at present) obtained through the sale of duck hunting stamps (Migratory Bird Hunting Stamps), currently sold at \$3 per stamp.

Under the Senate version of the bill, the program would be accelerated by appropriations of \$50 million over the five-year period fiscal 1962-66; this, coupled with an average \$5 million annual revenue from the duck stamps, would make \$75 million available over the period for land purchases. At the end of the five-year period, the wetlands fund (migratory bird conservation fund) would begin repaying the Treasury for the \$50 million advanced to it by diverting to the Treasury 90 percent of revenues from sale of duck hunting stamps. The fund would not be required to pay interest.

"BACKDOOR SPENDING"

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) said the bill had the "flavor of backdoor spending." But Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.) said the financing did not circumvent normal appropriation processes because the Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service, which administers the program, would be required to seek annual funds.

An amendment by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) to delay the beginning of the accelerated program until the U.S. had first achieved a balanced budget for one fiscal year was rejected by voice vote. Williams and Dirksen said the U.S. had already committed too much money for fiscal 1962.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), floor manager of the bill, said an accelerated program was needed because available wetlands, once as high as 127 million acres, had been reduced to 22.5 million acres by man's depredations. Of this, Magnuson said, citing a letter from Assistant Secretary of the Interior Frank P. Briggs, a minimum of 12.5 million acres was needed to be made into waterfowl preserves if migratory bird population was not to be seriously reduced; it was necessary to act quickly to acquire the land before it became unusable, and income from sale of duck stamps was not great enough to do this before it was too late -- hence the need for federal advances to the wetlands fund. Of the 12.5 million acre goal, Briggs said, the Fish and Wildlife Service had already acquired 3.5 million acres and the states 2 million acres; it was desired that the Fish and Wildlife Service acquire another 4.5 million acres and the states another 2.5 million acres.

BACKGROUND -- The House passed HR 7391 July 10, authorizing \$150 million over 10 years for the accelerated program; this was far closer to the Administration's request of \$150 million to \$200 million over 10 years than was the \$50 million over five years recommended by the Senate Commerce Committee when it reported the bill Aug. 10 with amendments (S Rept 705). The Interior Department said \$200 million would enable it to buy 3,960,000 of the 4,500,000 acres it sought.

PEACE CORPS

The Senate Aug. 25 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S 2000) making the Peace Corps permanent and authorizing \$40 million for it in fiscal 1962. The President by executive order March 1 set up the Peace Corps on a temporary pilot basis and requested legislation to make it permanent. On Aug. 14 he requested \$40 million for its first year.

Sens. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said the purpose of the Corps was to send trained American youths overseas to assist other nations on projects requiring technically skilled persons and teachers. During debate there was almost no opposition to the general idea, though some Republicans said they viewed the Peace Corps as nothing more than an experiment, and favored a smaller authorization than \$40 million.

FUNDS CUT ROLL CALL

Debate centered on an amendment offered by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) to authorize \$25 million instead of \$40 million in fiscal 1962. The amendment was rejected by a 32-59 roll-call vote. It had been defeated earlier, in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, by a 6-11 vote. (For voting, see chart p. 1532)

Using a Peace Corps estimate that \$9,000 was required for training and other costs for each volunteer, Hickenlooper said \$25 million was adequate to provide the full 2,700 membership requested for fiscal 1962. But Humphrey, the floor manager, said the reduction would force the Corps to cut the membership to 1,700 and "cripple" the future of the program.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) explained that the full \$40 million was needed because it included costs in some cases for two years of training. He gave the following breakdown:

- \$11,400,000 to train and support 1,263 volunteers in fiscal 1962 to staff projects administered directly by the Peace Corps.

- \$26,100,000 to cover costs of two years of training and support of 1,450 volunteers by private organizations and universities under Peace Corps contracts, to be signed in fiscal 1962. Five hundred of the 1,450 were scheduled to be in training or on assignment by the end of fiscal 1962 and the remaining 950 were to begin training after July 1, 1962.

- \$2.5 million for training about 2,500 volunteers during the first few months of fiscal 1963.

Humphrey said the Peace Corps had already received over 12,000 applications for membership. He said the education, practical experience and loyalty of all applicants would be carefully screened before they would be admitted to the Corps.

BACKGROUND -- S 2000 was unanimously approved and reported Aug. 10 by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 706). (Weekly Report p. 1455, 1192)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate S 2000:

Authorized the President to recruit members for a Peace Corps, and to appoint a Peace Corps Director at \$20,000 per year and Deputy Director at \$19,500 per year, subject to Senate confirmation. No ceiling was set on the number of volunteers, but the number of fulltime administrative personnel was limited to 275 persons (not including "country representatives" or consultants). Of the 275, aside from the Director and Deputy Director,

35 could be hired without being subject to pay scales and other limitations imposed by the Classification Act of 1949 -- 25 of them at pay from \$15,030 to \$19,000, and the remaining 10 at up to \$15,030.

Authorized \$40 million for the Corps for fiscal 1962.

Made the Corps subject to general policy direction of the Secretary of State.

Required volunteers to be trained in Communist philosophy, strategy and tactics, and able to read, write and speak the language of the area to which assigned.

Required the Peace Corps to use U.S.-owned foreign currencies where possible for operating expenses.

Authorized the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to study the Peace Corps at the end of fiscal 1963 to determine whether it was coordinated with U.S. foreign policy and met the goals established in S 2000.

Restricted Peace Corps projects to those not assigned to other U.S. agencies abroad.

Limited expenses for living, housing, transportation, supplies, subsistence and clothing to whatever was necessary to enable volunteers to live at the same level as their peers in the host country.

Authorized each volunteer, after completing service with the Peace Corps, to receive "termination" pay of \$75 for each month of satisfactory Peace Corps service, and each volunteer leader to receive \$100 per month.

Specified that volunteers were not exempt from the draft or eligible for automatic draft deferment.

Established a 25-member National Advisory Council to advise and consult with the President on Corps policies and programs.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Aug. 24 -- Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- Authorize the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to study the Peace Corps at the end of fiscal 1963 to determine whether it was coordinated with U.S. foreign policy and met the goals established in S 2000. Voice vote.

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- Specify that Peace Corps volunteers were not exempted from the draft or eligible for automatic deferment. Voice.

Hickenlooper -- Limit to 75 the number of Peace Corps volunteer workers and leaders who might be assigned to work with international organizations. Voice.

Hugh Scott (R Pa.) -- Substitute for pending Hickenlooper amendment (see below) -- Instead of reducing the number of administrative personnel who might be hired not subject to the Classification Act from 40 to 20, reduce it from 40 to 35; and instead of reducing the number within that 40 who might be paid \$15,030 - \$19,000 from 30 to 12, reduce it from 30 to 25. Voice.

Hickenlooper, as amended by Scott -- Reduce from 40 to 35 the number of administrative personnel who might be hired not subject to the Classification Act, and reduce from 30 to 25 the number eligible to receive between \$15,030 and \$19,000 per year. Voice.

Aug. 25 -- Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) -- Require volunteers to read, write and speak the language of the country or area to which assigned. Voice.

Hickenlooper, on behalf of Jack Miller (R Iowa) -- Require training in Communist philosophy, strategy and tactics for all volunteers. Voice.

Hickenlooper -- Limit full-time Peace Corps administrative personnel to 275 persons. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Aug. 24 -- Hickenlooper -- Reduce fiscal 1962 authorization from \$40 million to \$25 million. Roll-call vote, 32-59.

U.S. ATTORNEYS' SALARIES

The House Aug. 29 rejected, by a 172-223 roll-call vote, a bill (HR 6242) to authorize the Attorney General to fix the salaries of U.S. attorneys, special assistants and other attorneys in the Department of Justice without regard to the wage ceilings established in the 1949 Classification Act. A companion bill (S 1488) July 27 passed the Senate by voice vote without debate. (For voting see chart p. 1534)

The measure, in effect killed by the House action, was requested by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, and was aimed primarily at providing salary increases for various assistant U.S. attorneys and special assistants. Under the bill, maximum salaries for these assistants would have been increased from \$15,000 a year to \$19,000. The salary range for U.S. attorneys would have been unchanged from its existing \$12,000 minimum and \$20,000 maximum.

Opponents of the bill said it would provide preferential treatment for Justice Department employees over those in other Government agencies. They said there were 8,000 civilian lawyers working for the U.S. and only 1,709 of them worked for the Justice Department. They also said the matter should have been considered by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and not the Judiciary Committee, which approved the bill.

BACKGROUND -- The House Judiciary Committee July 24 reported HR 6242 (H Rept 760) and said the Justice Department urged its enactment so it could "obtain and retain the caliber of personnel necessary" for its work. In additional views, Reps. Basil L. Whitener (D N.C.) and John Dowdy (D Texas) said giving higher pay authority only to one department was discriminatory.

SEC INVESTIGATION

The House Aug. 24 passed by voice vote, with a committee amendment, a joint resolution (H J Res 438) authorizing \$750,000 to enable the Securities and Exchange Commission to conduct a special investigation of the adequacy of the rules, for the protection of the investor, governing stock exchanges and over-the-counter securities trading. The SEC was directed to report its findings to Congress by Jan. 3, 1963. The committee amendment authorized the SEC to appoint such personnel as were necessary to make the investigation and to fix compensation rates, with no salary to exceed \$18,500 per year.

The Senate, authorized by the Banking and Currency Committee to waive referral of the joint resolution to that Committee, Aug. 25 passed H J Res 438 by voice vote after brief debate. The action cleared the measure for the President's signature.

BACKGROUND -- H J Res 438 was reported (H Rept 882) Aug. 2 by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (Weekly Report p. 1394)

HOUSE DEBATE -- Aug. 24 -- John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.) -- "What on earth has this Commission been doing if it now requires an extra appropriation and special legislation in order to push it into an investigation which it probably should have conducted in any event and reported to the Congress from time to time by Congressional request?"

Oren Harris (D Ark.) -- Congress has not directed the SEC to make a special study since it enacted the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The House Aug. 30 passed by voice vote and sent to conference an amended bill (S 279) authorizing federal grants of \$10 million annually for three years for developing, evaluating and demonstrating techniques to control or prevent juvenile delinquency, and for training personnel employed in delinquency prevention. The House originally approved its own juvenile delinquency prevention bill (HR 8028), then substituted the text of HR 8028 for that of the Senate-passed bill, S 279, and passed the latter.

Prior to passage, the House first accepted by a 106-98 teller vote and later rejected by a 187-217 roll-call vote an amendment by Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.) limiting all pilot demonstration projects under the program to the District of Columbia. (For voting, see chart p. 1536)

In offering his amendment, Griffin said that in his opinion the bill pointed in the direction of a "gigantic federal program to take over state and local responsibilities to control the problems of juvenile delinquency" and his amendment was designed to concentrate all expenditures in the District of Columbia as a one-area test to see if the program worked. Opponents of the amendment, led by Rep. Edith Green (D Ore.), after mustering Democratic strength, were able to defeat it on a roll call on the grounds that the proposal had been turned down by both the Special Education Subcommittee and the full Education and Labor Committee and that it would prevent demonstration projects in major problem areas, such as New York City.

BACKGROUND -- The House Education and Labor Committee Aug. 17 reported HR 8028 (H Rept 988), with amendments, and the Senate April 12 passed S 279 authorizing \$20 million for a four-year program of pilot projects and training. (Weekly Report p. 1479)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House S 279:

Authorized the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to make grants for pilot projects to improve methods for the prevention, control and treatment of juvenile delinquency and to establish personnel training programs, including the development of courses and short-term traineeships.

Authorized the Secretary to make grants to states, municipalities, public and private non-profit agencies both for studies and for personnel training, and to provide them with technical assistance.

Authorized the Secretary to make regulations governing the administration of the Act and to require financial or other contributions from agencies receiving grants.

Authorized appropriations of \$10 million a year for each of the fiscal years 1962-64.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Aug. 30 -- Roman C. Pucinski (D Ill.) -- Limit the use of federal funds under the program to developing techniques for controlling juvenile delinquency, Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Robert F. Griffin (R Mich.) -- Limit all pilot demonstration projects to the District of Columbia. First adopted by teller vote, 106-98, then rejected by roll-call vote, 187-217.

DEBATE -- Roman C. Pucinski (D Ill.) -- His amendment would make clear that the Federal Government did not intend to assume full responsibility for controlling delinquency everywhere but simply to develop techniques which could be used by states and localities.

RETIREMENT INCOME CREDITS

The House Aug. 23, by voice vote, passed a bill (HR 6371) liberalizing federal income-tax retirement-income credits for aged persons whose retirement income was derived not from Social Security pensions but from state, local or private pension plans, or from interest, dividends and rent.

The Ways and Means Committee, which reported (H Rept 992) the bill unanimously Aug. 18, said liberalization was needed to bring tax benefits for persons receiving income from private or state sources to a par with tax benefits voted over the years for recipients of Social Security and certain other federal pensions. (Weekly Report p. 1162)

The bill did the following:

- Under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, persons receiving retirement-income from private and state sources received a tax credit against federal income tax. The credit was equal to 20 percent of the first \$1,200 received in retirement income -- that is, \$240. Under HR 6371, the credit was increased to 20 percent of \$1,524 received in retirement income -- that is, \$304.80. The Committee said that most retirees had low incomes and paid taxes at the lowest tax rate, 20 percent, so in effect the tax credit absolved them of taxes on their first \$1,524 of retirement income. The Committee said this would put persons involved on par with Social Security recipients receiving \$1,524 in Social Security pensions (the maximum Social Security benefit) which was not subject to taxes.

- Under the 1954 Code, persons receiving retirement income from private and state sources could, in addition to their retirement income, have earnings of to \$1,200 a year without losing any of the tax credit described above. If they earned more than \$1,200, however, the tax credit was reduced by \$1 for each \$1 earned above \$1,200. Under HR 6371, this provision was liberalized so that the tax credit would be reduced only 50 cents for each dollar earned between \$1,200 and \$1,700. Earnings above \$1,700 would continue to reduce the credit on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

- HR 6371 also applied the new earnings test to persons retiring under public pension systems at age 62; under existing law, such persons had less liberal earnings test requirements.

CHINA RESOLUTION

The House Aug. 31 adopted, by a 395-0 roll-call vote, a resolution (S Con Res 34) restating Congressional opposition to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations and to U.S. recognition of Communist China. The resolution affirmed Congressional support of the Nationalist Chinese government. It was adopted by the Senate July 28. (Weekly Report p. 1344) (For voting, see chart p. 1536)

The resolution included language condemning Red China for aggression in Korea, repression in Tibet, export of narcotics to non-communist countries, and failure to release U.S. prisoners. It contrasted faithful discharge of UN obligations by the Nationalist Chinese with the Peking government's imposition of "one of the most brutal regimes known to history."

During debate, several Members argued that the language of the resolution was too restrained. Only two members -- Reps. Thomas L. Ashley (D Ohio) and

William Fitts Ryan (D N.Y.) spoke against it. Both voted "present" on the roll-call. Ashley said the measure constituted "an undesirable and unnecessary" restraint on the President's freedom of action.

CIVIL SERVICE FUNDS

The House Aug. 22 passed by voice vote and returned to the Senate a bill (S 739) changing the method of computing interest accruing to the Civil Service Retirement Fund from its investments in special Treasury securities.

Under existing law, the Secretary of the Treasury was empowered to invest the money from the Civil Service Retirement Fund in special Treasury securities whose rate of interest was based on the average of coupon rates (the rates at which the bonds were issued). S 739 required that the Treasury issue new securities to the Fund at a higher rate of interest -- one based on the average of the market interest rate yield for Government bonds which have more than four years to run instead of the average of coupon rates.

A committee amendment directed the Treasury Secretary to cancel all existing Fund investments in Government bonds and to reinvest them under the revised computation formula on or before Jan. 1, 1962. It was estimated that the current coupon rate was 2.61 percent and the current average market interest yield was 3.78 percent. The change was designed to help make up the \$32 billion deficit in the Civil Service Retirement Fund.

The House adopted without debate committee amendments making it easier for involuntarily retiring Members of Congress and Congressional employees to draw pensions. The amendments enabled Congressmen defeated after 20 years of service, and their employees, to begin drawing reduced retirement pay immediately. Under existing law, defeated Congressmen were not entitled to reduced retirement pay until age 50. The amendment also permitted continuation of Government life insurance and health benefits which would be lost if the Congressman or employee was involuntarily separated from his job after 20 years of service but had not reached age 50. Another committee amendment permitted involuntarily retiring Members to begin drawing Government pensions at age 55 after 15 years of Government service, only 10 of which had to be Congressional service. Under existing law, involuntarily retired Congressmen could receive pensions at age 55 only if their had completed 30 years of Congressional service.

BACKGROUND -- S 739 was passed by the Senate July 7 after being reported (S Rept 497) by the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee June 29.

S 739 was reported (H Rept 961) Aug. 16 by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. The report included a letter from the Budget Bureau endorsing the revised method of computing interest for the Civil Service Retirement Fund, but opposing the House amendment directing the Treasury Secretary to cancel all existing Fund investments and to reinvest them under the revised rate by Jan. 1, 1962. The Bureau said the Jan. 1, 1962 deadline would prevent an "orderly maturing of obligations" and might negate the desired effect of the plan.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Aug. 30 -- The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee announced it would hold hearings on House amendments to S 739.

PLANE HIJACKING

The Senate Aug. 28 by voice vote agreed to House amendments to a bill (S 2268) amending the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to make airplane hijacking a federal offense, punishable by imprisonment or death, and to impose federal penalties for other crimes committed in commercial aircraft. The action cleared the measure for the White House.

The Senate initially passed S 2268 Aug. 10. The House Aug. 21 passed a hijacking bill (HR 8384) differing in certain details of punishment and jurisdiction. Two days later, the House Aug. 23 by voice vote passed S 2268 after striking out the Senate language and substituting the language of HR 8384. (For provisions, see Weekly Report p. 1473)

SHORELINE PARKS

The Senate Aug. 28 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S 543) to preserve for public use and benefit certain shoreline areas of the United States. Committee amendments were adopted by voice vote.

The bill directed the Secretary of the Interior to study means and costs of acquiring and preserving 14 ocean, lake and river shoreline areas appropriate for recreational parks. The Secretary of Agriculture was directed to study appropriate shorelines within the nation's 186 million acres of national forests. Both were directed to report their findings and recommendations to Congress within two years; and appropriations of \$400,000 were authorized for each study. The bill also authorized appropriations of \$25 million to the Secretary of the Interior for matching grants to states for the purchase of shoreline areas for state recreational purposes.

The 14 areas to be studied by the Interior Department were: Cumberland Island, Ga.; Huron Mountains, Mich.; Channel Islands, Calif.; Fire Island, N.Y.; Cape Flattery, Wash.; Leadbetter Point, Wash.; Mosquito Lagoon, Fla.; Pigeon Point, Minn.; Popham-Saint John, Maine; Parramoure Island, Va.; Great Salt Lake, Utah; Lake Tahoe, Nev.-Calif.; Smith Island, N.C.; and the shores of Hawaii.

The bill's floor manager, Alan Bible (D Nev.), said the measure was designed to "move the nation along in an orderly, economical way toward the establishment of both federal and state shoreline recreation areas which will meet the growing demand." He said it was intended to supplement studies already underway or completed of other shoreline areas -- such as Point Reyes, Calif., and Padre Island, Texas -- which it was hoped would eventually become part of a nationwide network of state and federally owned shoreline recreational areas.

There was little opposition to the bill but Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) said he feared that the \$25 million authorization for matching grants was only a small fraction of what the program would eventually cost. He said "we may be getting into another multi-billion-dollar program before we are through with this kind of legislation.... It could be fantastically expensive."

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee July 28 reported S 543 (S Rept 649), with amendments.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Aug. 28 -- Pat McNamara (D Mich.) -- Exclude Pictured Rocks and Grand Sable Dunes, Mich., and Sleep-

ing Bear Dunes, Mich., from the proposed Interior Department study, since studies had already been completed on them by the National Park Service. Voice vote.

MIGRANT LABOR

The Senate Aug. 25 by voice votes passed three bills (S 1130, S 1126, S 1124) to aid U.S. migrant workers. There were no floor amendments. Action was postponed for one week on two other migrant labor bills (S 1132, S 1123) originally scheduled for floor consideration along with those passed.

The three bills passed authorized the following programs:

- S 1130 authorized \$3 million for fiscal 1962 and each year thereafter for federal grants to state public and private agencies for improvement of the health services and conditions of U.S. migrant farm workers.

- S 1126 required annual Labor Department registration and licensing of farm labor contractors (crew leaders) who made interstate work arrangements for 10 or more migrant farm workers.

- S 1124 authorized four federal grant programs for the education of migrants and their children. (1) \$300,000 was authorized for each year of a five-year program of grants to local agencies for summer-school education of migratory children. The Government was to pay the full cost of the summer-school program for two years, and the states were to share the financing of the program on a 50-50 basis for the remaining three years. (2) \$250,000 in grants to local agencies was authorized annually for five years for interstate planning and coordination of educational programs for migratory children. The Government was to pay 100 percent of the cost of the program for two years, and 50 percent for the remaining three years, with the states meeting the other half of the cost. (3) \$200,000 in grants was authorized annually for five years for pilot programs in fundamental practical adult education for migrant workers. The Federal Government was to pay the full cost of the adult education program. (4) Repayment to state educational agencies for the cost of educating migratory children during the regular school year also was authorized. There was no dollar limit, but annual U.S. cost was estimated at \$2,044,025. The Federal Government was to pay 100 percent during the first two years of the five-year program and 50 percent during the remaining three years.

The two bills on which action was postponed would have established a National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor (S 1132) and amended the agricultural child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (S 1123). S 1132 was referred to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee for consideration, and debate on S 1123 was postponed at the request of Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) to permit the consideration and drafting of amendments. Earlier, Holland supported passage of S 1130 and S 1126 and stated specifically that he did not oppose S 1124.

BACKGROUND -- All five bills were reported Aug. 9 by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. (Weekly Report p. 1454)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Aug. 23 -- The House Rules Committee refused to grant a rule to a House crew-leader registration bill (HR 7812) similar to S 1126. (Weekly Report p. 1479)

CONTROL OVER SPACE COMMUNICATIONS DEBATED

How should the United States plan to organize, operate and control a world-wide communications-satellite system -- a project within technical reach that offers the U.S. its best chance of "topping" the Soviets in the space-prestige race? The Kennedy Administration recently laid down some imposing guidelines for the organization of a commercial system. These failed, however, to resolve what has become a key issue: the fear in some quarters that the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. may gain a monopolistic position in the space communications field.

With a near-monopoly over both domestic and overseas telephone service -- and 1960 revenues of \$7.9 billion -- AT&T took the initiative last year in launching private development of a communications-satellite system, with the encouragement of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Federal Communications Commission. This initiative -- in a field with a potential volume of business measured in the billions of dollars -- prompted sharp reactions from would-be competitors, the Justice Department's Antitrust Division, and Members of Congress.

Currently, an FCC-industry committee is wrestling with the ownership-control problem, with instructions to come up with a solution by Oct. 13. Meanwhile, both NASA and AT&T are pushing ahead with plans to place several experimental satellites in orbit in 1962, while pressure mounts to score a U.S. "first" in a field laden with propaganda significance. This Fact Sheet reviews the background and development of the communications-satellite program and its attendant controversy.

Background

The potentialities of a space-communications system were first sketched by President Eisenhower's Science Advisory Committee, whose "Introduction to Outer Space" was released March 26, 1958 and followed April 2 by the President's message to Congress proposing creation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Committee's report said:

"Satellites....could surely -- and rather quickly -- be pressed into service for expanding world-wide communications, including intercontinental television. At present all trans-oceanic communication is by cable (which is costly to install) or by shortwave radio (which is easily disrupted by solar storms). Television cannot practically be beamed more than a few hundred miles because the wavelengths needed to carry it will not bend around the earth and will not bounce off the region of the atmosphere known as the ionosphere.

"To solve this knotty problem, satellites may be the thing, for they can serve as high-flying radio relay stations. Several suitably equipped and properly spaced satellites would be able to receive TV signals from any point on the globe and to relay them directly -- or perhaps via a second satellite -- to any other point. Powered with

solar batteries, these relay stations in space should be able to keep working for many years." (For full text, see 1958 Almanac, p. 596.)

With the establishment of NASA in 1958, research and development in the communications field expanded -- NASA going into the civilian applications, while the Defense Department explored the military aspects. On Jan. 16, 1960, NASA launched its first "passive" radio reflector, an aluminized balloon rocketed to 250 miles altitude from which a signal, sent from a Bell Telephone transmitter at Holmdel, N.J. was relayed to a receiver near Boston, Mass. This was followed by Echo I, a 100-foot balloon fired Aug. 12 into a nearly circular orbit 1,000 miles high; a transcribed message by President Eisenhower, transmitted from California and relayed by the satellite to Holmdel, dedicated Echo I to "peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind."

Shortly thereafter the Army, given direct responsibility Sept. 2 for development of a military communications system, launched the first "active" satellite, Courier I, fired Oct. 4 into a 500-to-750 mile orbit and powered by solar cells, was a "delayed repeater" able to store messages transmitted from one ground station and send them back to another station on radio command. It was the forerunner of Project Advent -- a plan to place three or four "active" satellites in "synchronous equatorial" orbit at an altitude (about 22,300 miles) sufficient to keep them at fixed points above the rotating earth.

AT&T Proposal

Meanwhile, AT&T, in a July 11, 1960 report to the FCC calling for the allocation of frequencies for space communications, outlined a proposal for a world-wide telephone and television hookup using about 50 satellites in low polar orbits, at an estimated basic cost of \$170 million. Official encouragement of the utility's plans was provided Oct. 12 when NASA Administrator T. Keith Glennan called for the development of a space communications system by private industry, with NASA supplying the launching vehicles and technical services at cost. NASA would continue its research and development work, said Glennan, but it was up to industry to establish and operate the system subject to government regulation.

AT&T promptly announced plans to launch its first satellite within one year and on Oct. 21 petitioned the FCC for allocation of two radio frequencies and a permit to build a new ground station at Holmdel, N.J. for use in the experimental system. The company's application was granted Jan. 19 -- one day before the change of Administrations -- for experimental purposes only, with decision reserved on the question of commercial operation. FCC also deferred decision on the allocation of a band of frequencies to space communication.

Meanwhile, the national effort in this field came under sharp criticism from a potent source: the Senate

Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee whose Chairman -- Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- had been elected Vice President and was destined to head the National Space Council. A Committee staff study issued Dec. 3, 1960 charged that the Government had no over-all policy for the development and use of communications satellites and that no agency had been given the responsibility for drafting one. The advent of such a system, said the study, raised "a host of intertwined and complex issues which require study and decision in the near future."

On Dec. 30, President Eisenhower ordered NASA to "take the lead within the Executive Branch both to advance the needed research and development and to encourage private industry to apply its resources toward the earliest practicable utilization of space technology for commercial civil communications requirements." Confirming the approach recommended Oct. 12 by Glennan, the President said "the Government should aggressively encourage private enterprise in the establishment and operation of satellite relays for revenue-producing purposes."

FCC Actions

Although NASA had been told to take the lead, it was the Federal Communications Commission that undertook to resolve the detailed questions raised by the Eisenhower order. On March 29 the seven-member regulatory agency invited industry to submit recommendations for the organization and operation of a commercial system.

AT&T, already well advanced with its own plans, proposed that participation in the system be restricted to "international carriers" -- those already licensed to operate in the overseas communications field. General Electric Co., responding April 28, announced the formation of Communications Satellite Inc. and proposed that FCC open participation to equipment manufacturers as well as carriers. Backing GE's position were Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Western Union Telegraph Co. and others.

In an initial ruling May 24, FCC effectively rejected GE's position and endorsed AT&T's view that only international carriers should participate. The carriers, said FCC, were best qualified to operate a system that would supplement, not supplant, current communications systems. To admit the equipment industry might "well result in encumbering the system with complicated and costly corporate relationships, disrupting operational patterns that have been established in the international common carrier industry, and impeding effective regulation of the rates and services of the industry."

Next day FCC, announcing that "some form of joint venture by the international common carriers is clearly indicated as best serving the public interest," invited such companies to an exploratory meeting June 5. Those invited: AT&T, American Cable & Radio Corp., RCA Communications Inc., Tropical Radio Telegraph Co., Press Wireless Inc., U.S.-Liberia Radio Telegraph Co., South Puerto Rico Sugar Co., and Hawaiian Telephone Co.

Protests by GE and others excluded from the meeting led the FCC June 2 to amend the invitation to include GE, Lockheed, Radio Corporation of America, General Telephone & Electronics Corp., and Western Union Telegraph Co. Also present at the June 5 meeting were

representatives of NASA, the State Department, and the Antitrust Division.

Antitrust Issues

The Justice Department's views of the matter -- in effect supporting GE and opposing AT&T -- had been submitted to FCC May 5. The brief argued that all carriers (domestic as well as international) must be given the opportunity to participate in the ownership of a satellite system; that all carriers must in any event have unrestricted access to the facilities; that all equipment manufacturers likewise be permitted to join in ownership of the system; and that all suppliers, whether owners or not, have equal opportunity to furnish hardware for the system.

What this boiled down to was a prescription for keeping AT&T from controlling what one scientist had estimated might eventually become a \$100-billion-a-year business. Not only did AT&T control 85 percent or more of domestic and overseas telephone service; its wholly-owned subsidiary, Western Electric, supplied most of the equipment used by the Bell System. Although the Justice Department had sued AT&T as a monopoly in 1949, asking that it be forced to sell off Western Electric, the case had been compromised by a consent decree, filed Jan. 24, 1956, making no mention of divestiture.

With this background, the Antitrust Division foresaw the possibility that a joint venture limited to international carriers would end up with AT&T getting most of the business -- both in service and equipment -- and most of the profits. Moreover, the Division was critical of FCC's record in regulating telephone rates and fearful that AT&T would in effect charge off the costs of a satellite system to its domestic telephone customers.

The split between Justice and FCC over the makeup of a joint venture, plus the lobbying of the equipment industry, provoked interest on Capitol Hill in the antitrust issue, and several committees summoned Assistant Attorney General Lee Loevinger, FCC Chairman Newton Minow, and others for questioning. Their testimony failed to produce agreement on the issue:

House Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee. Loevinger June 14 restated the position laid down May 5 by the Justice Department and said he would continue to urge FCC to broaden participation. Citing the dominant position occupied by AT&T, he said the degree of concentration in the communications field "may be one reason why America is not farther advanced" in developing space communications. Minow June 15 denied that AT&T would be allowed to dominate a joint venture or monopolize the system. FCC, he said, would not "go along with any system (of ownership) based solely on use because that would give one big user a dominant position."

House Science and Astronautics. NASA Administrator James E. Webb, FCC Commissioner T.A. Craven, and USIA Director Edward R. Murrow testified. Craven July 13 said he didn't know just how the organization and antitrust problems would be met, "but we will not permit domination by AT&T." Murrow July 14 said every nation, large or small, must have access to the system. "Industry," he said, "may have little interest in communications with Upper Volta, as there may be no profit forthcoming for years. Yet it is right that Upper Volta have as much potential use of the system as the United States."

House Commerce Committee. During hearings July 25-28, Minow defended FCC's position in excluding equipment makers from the joint venture but said this "should not be taken as our final word." Both the manufacturers and domestic carriers "may well be" allowed to participate at some future date, he said. (Minow testified shortly after the FCC July 25 called on AT&T and other international carriers to come up with a specific proposal by Oct. 13. For details, see below.)

Senate Small Business, Monopoly Subcommittee. Asked Aug. 2 why AT&T should not be forced to divest its overseas operations, just as Western Union had been required to do, Loewinger said "we have that question under consideration." If one company were to dominate the satellite system, he said, "it could not only control the type of system to be established and the use to be made of a system, but it could extend its control over all forms of public communication." Dallas W. Smythe, former chief economist for the FCC, Aug. 3 said the agency had never regulated telephone rates effectively; a privately-owned satellite system, he said, would "confirm the worst elements in the foreigners' image of our country and its culture." He proposed a Government-owned system, which would lease time to the carriers.

James E. Dingman of AT&T Aug. 4 said his company "has no desire or intention of seeking to control the communications satellite system to its competitive advantage, either in the provision of international communications services or in the furnishing of equipment." He said that AT&T wanted ownership "apportioned on the basis of use," which would give the company an 80 percent interest. But this would be "80 percent of less than 50 percent" because other countries might own more than a half interest.

Concluding the hearings Aug. 11, Subcommittee Chairman Russell B. Long (D La.) charged that the FCC was "getting ready to put this thing in the hands of the biggest and most powerful monopoly in America." He called for reconsideration of a government-owned and operated system.

Kennedy's Position

As the ownership controversy was developing in Congress, President Kennedy moved into the picture. In a June 15 letter to Vice President Johnson, he asked the Space Council to recommend how best to bring a space communications system into operation at the "earliest practical time." Upon receipt of its report, the President July 24 issued a statement asserting that "private ownership and operation of the U.S. portion of the system is favored," but stipulating eight policy requirements to be met.

A private system, the President said, should be in operation "at the earliest practicable date"; should provide global coverage "including service where individual parts of the coverage are not profitable"; should provide opportunities for foreign participation; should provide "non-discriminatory use of and equitable accessby present and future authorized communications carriers"; should assure effective competition in the purchase of equipment, as by competitive bidding; should be organized so as to assure "maximum possible competition"; should be in "full compliance with antitrust legislation"; and should provide economical service, "the benefits of which will be reflected in overseas communications rates."

For its part, the Government would push research and development, handle international negotiations, control the launching of U.S. spacecraft, give technical aid to newly developing countries wishing to use the system, and join other countries in examining "the most constructive role" for the UN and the International Telecommunications Union in space communications. (For text, see Weekly Report, p. 1488)

The President's statement was promptly followed by these actions:

- The FCC July 25 directed the nine international carriers, led by AT&T, to organize promptly a special committee "to speed plans for their joint development, construction, ownership and operation of a commercial satellite communications system." The committee was told to produce a workable plan by Oct. 13. At the same time, FCC again rejected General Electric's petition to include equipment manufacturers in the venture.

- NASA July 28 signed an agreement with AT&T to launch from two to four satellites in 1962, at a cost to AT&T of an estimated \$6 million per launching. The contract provided that any patents acquired by AT&T during the life of the contract would be available royalty-free to the Government and subject to licensing to others. AT&T would build its own satellites.

- NASA Aug. 11 announced that Hughes Aircraft Corp. would build its second experimental "active" satellite -- a 50-pound unit designed to hover over a fixed point at an altitude of 22,300 miles (like the Army's Project Advent) and dubbed Project Syncom. NASA had picked Radio Corporation of America May 18 to build its Project Relay satellite, a 100-pound unit designed to orbit at 1,000-to-3,000 miles. Both satellites would be launched in 1962, along with the AT&T-owned units. Money for Project Syncom was expected to come from the additional \$50 million requested by President Kennedy May 25 to speed up the space communications program. (Congress July 20 authorized the full \$1.8 billion asked for NASA; on Aug. 7, however, it appropriated \$112 million less than was authorized. Weekly Report, p. 1385.)

Outlook

The experimental work undertaken by NASA, AT&T, and the Army raised the possibility that as many as half-a-dozen active communications satellites might be in orbit before the complex organizational question could be resolved. Although under strong pressure from FCC and other quarters in the Government to produce an acceptable plan by mid-October, there was some doubt that AT&T and the other carriers could meet all of the criteria stipulated.

In Congress, meanwhile, opponents of FCC's approach continued to agitate for broader participation. In a letter to the President, made public Aug. 27, Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee and 34 other Democratic Members, including Senate Whip Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), said the FCC plan would give AT&T "a dominant and very probably a monopoly position" that would be "intolerable from the standpoint of the public interest." They asked that any decision on ownership of the system be deferred until it was put into operation.

Whatever the outcome of the domestic controversy, the U.S. faced additional hurdles on the international scene. The problem of frequency allocations alone -- scheduled to be negotiated at an ITU meeting in 1963 -- promised to make even more difficult the early realization of a global space-communications network open to all.

VOLUNTARY PENSION PLANS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

ACTION -- Aug. 25 ordered reported, with an amendment in the form of a substitute, a bill (HR 10) to permit self-employed persons to defer payment of income taxes on portions of their income put into retirement funds. The Administration opposed HR 10 in a hearing before the Committee July 25. It was passed by the House June 5 for the third time since 1958. (Weekly Report p. 1313, 943)

The bill provided that a self-employed person could contribute annually to a retirement plan 10 percent of his earned income or \$2,500, whichever was less, with the maximum deductible amount \$1,750. Those persons establishing plans would be required to cover all full-time employees of more than three years service. The base for deduction would be earned income, defined as professional fees and other compensation for personal services. A self-employed person could deduct 100 percent of the first \$1,000 contributed to a plan and 50 percent of the remaining \$1,500. Where both capital and personal services were material income-producing factors, the "earned income" term would cover not more than 30 percent of income from the business, but not less than \$2,500 when the self-employed person rendered full-time personal services. Benefits could not be payable before age 59½, except in the case of permanent disability or death, but would have to begin before age 70½. The bill would be effective for taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1961.

The Committee approved amendments to the House-passed bill which: enabled the self-employed person to use a level premium annuity or life insurance policy under his plan; required that annuity contracts under all pension plans were not transferable, and permitted annuities which had begun to be paid out to be continued for a surviving beneficiary.

ANTITRUST INFORMATION

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee.

HELD HEARING -- Aug. 23 on a bill (HR 6689) to require any corporation, or other legal entity, to provide the Attorney General at his request with documentary material pertinent to any civil antitrust investigation. The bill provided, that if the request was not fulfilled, the Attorney General could file a petition in federal district court to have it carried out. The measure was identical to S 167, under consideration by the Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, and similar to one endorsed by the Eisenhower Administration. (Weekly Report p. 952; 1960 Almanac p. 258)

TESTIMONY -- Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy said the bill was needed because his Department was "generally not receiving cooperation from the business community... (and) the situation is getting worse." He said that antitrust violators were becoming more proficient in their operation and, in the case of price fixing in the electrical industry, had resorted to elaborate codes for communications in order to prevent detection.

NATIONAL SECURITY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, National Policy Machinery Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On the adequacy of Executive Branch organization for meeting the national security and foreign policy planning requirements of the cold war era. (Weekly Report p. 1361) Testimony:

Aug. 17 -- Don K. Price Jr., Dean of the Harvard University Graduate School of Public Administration and former member of the Hoover Commission and President's Advisory Council on Government Organization (1959-61), said the national security policy making process would be strengthened if the President were given "a very much greater degree of discretion with respect to the organization, the personnel, and the working procedures of his Executive Office than with respect to the Executive Departments and agencies." This was necessary, he said, because if any part of the Executive Office had the opportunity to influence a decision that a department head was responsible for making it would then be impossible to fix the responsibility on the department head for the success or failure of the decision. The channel of public responsibility through the heads of Executive Departments must be kept uncluttered and the President should use the Executive Office to exercise his constitutional power effectively, not as a means of creating new powers or functions, Price said.

Price said there were two major limitations to coordinating policy at the Executive Office level: (1) if all interdepartmental problems were handled at that level the Office would grow so large and unwieldy that its internal differences would project onto the Departments; and (2) Executive Office policy coordination would constitute "trying to make up by elaborate organization for the defects of the men on the job."

Aug. 24 -- Secretary of State Dean Rusk said the Department had largely adopted recommendations embodied in Subcommittee reports "Super-Cabinet Officers and Super-staffs" and "The Secretary of State and the National Security Policy Process." (Weekly Report p. 221; 1960 Almanac p. 721) He said this was particularly true with regard to freeing the national policy machinery from over dependence on committees and upgrading the role of the State Department in the policy process.

Rusk said the following additional measures were being taken within the State Department to strengthen and make more effective the role of the Department in the national security policy process:

- Outstanding men from private life and other Government agencies had been brought into the Department to strengthen the staffing of the "operating" bureaus.
- The Policy Planning Council had been augmented and strengthened and planning advisers had been assigned to the operating bureaus to develop regional and country planning formerly done by the National Security Council.
- Assistant Secretaries of State were employed for interagency leadership in the implementation and planning of policy, replacing the Operations Coordinating Board which the President abolished Feb. 19.

- An Operations Center to assist the Secretary in carrying out his responsibilities during a crisis situation, had been established on a 24-hour duty basis.

- Task forces, ordered by a person in a high position and concerned with solving a particular problem on a short-term basis, were frequently employed.

- The State Department was working toward closer cooperation with Defense and other federal departments.

ORGANIZED GAMBLING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On organized crime in the United States.

BACKGROUND -- Subcommittee Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) Aug. 4 announced the hearings would look into illegal horse race betting, gambling, white slavery, narcotics traffic, and rackets. McClellan said the goal of the Committee probe was to determine if new legislation was required to deal with organized crime. (For background on other 87th Congress anti-crime legislation, see Weekly Report p. 1034)

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 22 -- Goodman A. Sarachan, chairman of the New York State Crime Commission, said the current bookmaker was not a small businessman but rather a "cheat and a fraud" who had used professional gambling to furnish "billions of dollars for the illegal and dangerous activities of the organized criminal syndicates." Sarachan said bookmakers paid little or no taxes and corrupted police and public officials. He said to successfully prosecute violations of gambling laws Congress must clarify existing laws regarding the use of telephone wiretap evidence. Sarachan also urged enactment of a federal law to prohibit sending of information, such as horse orders, from a track an hour before a race, and race results a half hour after a race. He recommended legislation to prohibit gamblers from using flat fee telephone service that does not record toll charges.

Paul P. Karnow, president of the H.E. Mason Co., of Chicago, Ill., said his firm grossed over \$400,000 a year selling trick dice and other gambling accoutrements.

John Scarne, a detective from Lyndhurst, N.J., said gamblers paid over \$750 million a year to law enforcement officers to prevent the closing of their operations in which one of every ten card decks used is marked.

Aug. 23 -- Mortimer M. Caplin, Internal Revenue Commissioner, said the federal gambling tax, which yielded some \$7 million in fiscal 1961, compared to a Congressional estimate of \$400 million 10 years ago, placed a heavy burden on the Internal Revenue Service because it did not have the manpower to carry out criminal investigation. Caplin said of 2,660 known gamblers in New York state, only 30 purchased gambling tax stamps in the state during the past fiscal year. He cited extremely light sentences imposed by U.S. district courts in wagering tax cases as a possible cause for the failure of the tax law. He said the IRS and the Treasury Department were considering stronger laws.

Aug. 24 -- Richard E. Gerstein, Florida state attorney for Dade County, said former Miami police officer Elum (Bill) Caudell was the principal race wire operator in Florida. He said Florida imposed a 30 minute delay on the results of all but the last race of the day because a bettor with money on a race was much more likely to place money on a second race if he knew he had won. A race wire operator used illegal means of

communicating quickly with bookies, thereby breaking the 30 minute delay law. Gerstein said Caudell had been arrested 14 times on charges of illegally transmitting racing information, was convicted once, and had the sentence vacated on a technicality.

Aug. 25 -- Emanuel Mittleman, a manufacturer of electrical equipment from Brooklyn, N.Y., said he sold electrical devices which send and receive messages over a distance of 200 feet and could be used to transmit racing information to five customers during a three year period beginning in 1952.

Caudell, who is scheduled to go on trial Sept. 12 on a charge of maintaining a gambling room in Florida, pleaded the fifth amendment in answer to most Subcommittee questions and refused to say whether he operated a race wire service. Caudell said he had made eight calls, some lasting less than a minute, to Milton Ruthstein in Chicago only to discuss the purchase of a plastic spray gun. He said he knew Ruthstein was not in the plastic gun business, but he was the only man he knew in Chicago. Ruthstein had been identified by Mittleman as a purchaser of his race result transmitter.

Gerstein said there were four methods of getting important race results from the track to the bookie quickly: "wig-wagging" or signalling to an outside accomplice; using electronic devices with dots or dashes transmitted to a receiver outside the track; posting an observer on an adjacent building to see the tote board; and having messengers leave the track after each race with the results.

Arthur J. Spring, assistant district attorney for Westchester County, N.Y., described the operation of "a cheese box," an invention of a former telephone company employee which allowed gamblers to transmit race information via direct distance dialing from anywhere in the country for the price of a dime.

Aug. 28 -- Walter Shaw, former equipment engineer for Southern Bell Telephone, admitted to inventing the "cheese box" but denied that he intended it for its current use. Shaw said the device registered a busy signal at a telephone office, then transferred the call to a pre-arranged telephone number. He denied ever installing any devices.

Alex Estrin, an employee of the Delaware Sports Service, said he was employed with Mrs. Lucille Lorraine Rice as a "wig-wag" team. He said he had been barred from tracks for either signalling results to Mrs. Rice or receiving results from Mrs. Rice, and added he had recently been barred from tracks as an "undesirable" when recognized, a thing he can not understand, he said, because he pays his taxes.

Aug. 29 -- Downey Rice, former FBI agent and a consultant to the Subcommittee, said Illinois Sports Service, run by Thomas Kelly Sr., was vital to bookmakers for odds on future races, laying-off and re-betting.

Kelly Sr. invoked the 5th amendment to questions of whether he was implicated in the attempted suicide of an employee, Frank W. Lyons (See Related Developments).

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Aug. 26 -- Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), a member of the Subcommittee, said he would introduce legislation to provide severe criminal penalties for any local or state law official that accepts bribes from criminals.

Aug. 28 -- Jerome S. Alderman, Subcommittee counsel, said Frank W. Lyons, a scheduled witness, had taken an over-dose of sleeping pills on Aug. 26 and was currently suffering from barbituric acid poisoning.

DU PONT STOCK DIVESTITURE

COMMITTEE -- Ways and Means.

HELD HEARING -- Aug. 24 on a bill (HR 8190) to provide tax relief to stockholders receiving distributions of stock as a result of antitrust divestiture orders.

BACKGROUND -- The Supreme Court in 1957 held that the E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co.'s holding of 63 million shares of General Motors Corp. stock was a violation of the anti-merger provisions of the Clayton Anti-trust Act. In 1959, a Chicago federal district court ruled that transfer of the GM voting rights to DuPont stockholders outside the Du Pont family would satisfy the requirements of the 1957 decision. The Supreme Court May 22, 1961 rejected the district court ruling and held that Du Pont must completely divest itself of the GM stock within 10 years. Du Pont was directed to submit a divestiture plan to the Chicago district court by Sept. 5. (Weekly Report p. 880)

HR 8190 was designed to provide tax relief to stockholders if Du Pont chose to divest itself of the stock by passing it on to its shareholders. Under existing law, the company, if it used this method of divestiture, could pass on the stock only by paying part of its regular dividend in GM stock rather than cash, and the recipients would consequently be required to pay income tax (estimated at a \$1 billion total) on the GM stock. On a pro-rated basis Du Pont stockholders would receive 1.37 shares of GM stock for each share of Du Pont stock they held. Under HR 8190, a stockholder would receive the GM shares as "return of capital" instead of a dividend and would pay no tax on the shares unless their value exceeded the amount he had originally paid for his Du Pont stock. If the value did exceed the original value of the Du Pont stock the stockholder would pay a capital gains tax (one-half of his income tax rate or 25 percent, whichever was less) on the difference.

Other proposals for divestiture relief were considered in 1960. (1960 Almanac p. 366)

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 24 -- Du Pont President Crawford H. Greenewalt said if HR 8190 was not enacted the company would be "forced" to use a divestiture plan that could lower the market price of GM shares by \$1 billion to \$2 billion, thus penalizing GM stockholders, including those who had no interest in Du Pont. Under the alternate plan, he said, Du Pont would dispose of 15 million shares as dividends, offer 10 million shares in exchange for Du Pont stock which could then be retired, and sell 35 million shares on the market. He said the federal tax income from that method would be some \$330 million, or approximately the same amount as would result from enactment of HR 8190.

Assistant Attorney General Louis Oberdorfer said the Justice Department did "not recommend this legislation as a general solution to the combined antitrust and tax problems of divestiture." Although HR 8190 might be acceptable in the Du Pont case, Oberdorfer said, another divestiture might "involve entirely different considerations of equity and public interest." If the Committee approved HR 8190 the application of the bill should be restricted to Du Pont and the period for divestiture should be two years rather than ten, he said.

Robert H. Knight, Treasury Department general counsel, said Congress should decide whether HR 8190 was "necessary or desirable." He said that if the Du Pont claim was correct that the tax revenue resulting from HR 8190 was the same as under any other divestiture

proposal "this would remove a principal concern which the Secretary of the Treasury had at the time" the measure was originally proposed.

Keith Funston, president of the New York Stock Exchange, and Winthrop C. Lenz, vice president in charge of the underwriting division of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, Inc., supported HR 8190.

WELFARE-PENSION PLANS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

ACTION -- Aug. 30 ordered reported an amended bill (S 1944) amending the 1958 Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act to provide for its more effective enforcement. Another version of the bill was reported Aug. 18 by the House (HR 8723). (Weekly Report p. 1478)

Both the Senate and House bills gave the Secretary of Labor authority to investigate the operation of pension funds, required more detailed reports from fund administrators, permitted the Labor Secretary to bring court action to enjoin violations, and provided criminal penalties for embezzlement and bribery in connection with the funds.

The major difference in the House-Senate measures concerned exemptions for small pension funds. The Senate version exempted funds covering less than 100 persons from an annual reporting requirement. The House bill retained a provision in existing law that exempted funds covering less than 25 persons. The Senate bill also omitted a House provision permitting the Labor Department to grant exemptions from required bonding of employees administering the funds when the Department adjudged the bonding to be unnecessary.

URBAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations.

ACTION -- Aug. 28 reported, with amendments, an Administration-supported bill (HR 8429 -- H Rept 1053) to create a Cabinet-level Urban Affairs and Housing Department to take over the functions of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. (Weekly Report p. 987)

As reported, there were no substantial differences between HR 8429 and a companion bill, S 1633, as ordered reported by the Senate Government Operations Committee. (Weekly Report p. 1457)

The report said the only direct additional cost resulting from the establishment of the Department would be the creation of two additional positions. This, and other minor changes, it said, would result in a total net increase of only \$64,000 annually.

In minority views, Republican Reps. Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.), George Meader (Mich.), Clarence J. Brown (Ohio), Odin Langen (Minn.) and John B. Anderson (Ill.) said the Department would inevitably increase in size and become more costly because "big government has a tendency to get bigger" and that it would weaken the federal system by circumventing state governments. They said the name was a deception because two federal housing programs -- the home loan bank system and the veterans' housing program -- were not included under the Department. The solutions of problems "inherently local should be sought through" the government nearest the problem, the minority said.

Presidential Report

TEXT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S AUG. 30 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the complete text of President Kennedy's Aug. 30 press conference, the 16th of his term, held 20 days after the 15th: (Weekly Report p.1449):

THE PRESIDENT: I have several announcements to make.

First, I want to take this opportunity to congratulate Governor Vandiver, of Georgia, Mayor Hartsfield, of Atlanta, Chief of Police Jenkins, Superintendent of Schools Letson, and all of the parents, students and citizens of Atlanta, Georgia, for the responsible, law-abiding manner in which four high schools were desegregated today. This was the result of vigorous efforts for months by the officials of Atlanta, and by groups of citizens throughout the community. Their efforts have borne fruit in the orderly manner in which the desegregation was carried out, with dignity and without incident. Too often in the past, such steps in other cities have been marred by violence and disrespect for law. I strongly urge the officials and citizens of all communities which face this difficult transition in the coming weeks and months to look closely at what Atlanta has done, and to meet their responsibilities as have the officials and citizens of Atlanta and Georgia, with courage and tolerance, and above all, respect for the law.

Secondly, as agreed at their recent meeting in Paris, the Foreign Ministers of France, the United Kingdom and the United States will again be joined by the Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, and they will meet in Washington on September 14. This meeting will constitute a further stage in the process of continuing consultation by the Four Powers and our NATO Allies with respect to Germany, and Berlin, in the light of the Soviet challenge to our position there.

Three, I am appointing General Lucius Clay to be my personal representative in Berlin with the rank of Ambassador. The situation in Berlin is a serious one and I wish to have the advantage of having on the scene a person of General Clay's outstanding capacity and experience. While this appointment will not change the existing responsibilities of our military and diplomatic officers in Germany and Berlin, General Clay will be in close touch with such men as Ambassador Dowling in Bonn, and General Watson, our Berlin Commandant, and the appointment adds to our resources of judgment and action by placing in a most important city an American in whom the Secretary of State and I have unusual confidence. We are most grateful to General Clay for once again resuming his long career of public service. General Clay will take up his duties on September 15, proceed then to Berlin, and will serve as long as the special arrangement seems desirable.

Lastly, I am sending the following message to the Conference of Unallied States convening in Belgrade on September 1. It is always encouraging when responsible world leaders join together to consider the problems that beset mankind. We recognize that most of the countries at Belgrade do not consider themselves committed on certain of the issues which confront us today. But we do know that they are committed to the United Nations Charter. The people of the United States share this commitment. We know that those gathering in Belgrade are committed to finding a way to halt the waste of the earth's resources in the building of the implements of death and destruction, and the people of the United States have constantly pledged themselves to this goal.

We believe that the peoples represented at this conference are committed to a world society in which men have the right and freedom to determine their own destiny, a world in which one people is not enslaved by the other, and which the powerful do not devour the weak. The American people share that commitment. We have pledged the influence of this nation to the abolition of exploitation in all of its forms. The peoples represented at Belgrade are committed to achieving a world at peace in which nations have the freedom to choose their own political and economic systems, and to live their own way of life, and since our earliest beginnings, this Nation has shared that commitment.

All this and much more the leaders of Belgrade have in common. This and much more the people of the United States have in common with them. So for myself and I am sure for the

American people, I express the hope that their deliberations there will bring us all nearer these goals.

AREAS OF NEGOTIATION

Q. Mr. President, there have been increasing statements on both sides about the prospects for Western negotiations with Russia on the Berlin question. Could you spell out in any specific terms just what areas there are for negotiation, and what you would hope to gain in view of recent Communist words and actions?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I don't think it would be useful at this time to attempt to spell out the areas of negotiation. We have indicated, and I have said before, that we are prepared to participate in any exchange of views, to use all available channels which are open to us, to see if a peaceful solution can be reached on the problems in Europe and in Germany, any solution which can provide greater guarantees to the people of West Berlin that they will have the right to live out their lives in a way of their own choosing, and we will be glad to participate in any conversations which we have hopes will advance that prospect. This is particularly true because the situation in this area is so fraught with danger.

USE OF FORCE

Q. Mr. President, do you think generally speaking, sir, that the crisis in Berlin has a better chance of being settled through negotiation, as you have suggested, rather than by force, as the Soviets have threatened upon occasion?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I do not see that there could be any solution, which would serve the world, on Berlin by force. Therefore, I am hopeful that all people involved will realize that in these days of massive forces available on every side, that for the future of the countries involved and for the human race, that we should attempt to work out a peaceful solution, and neither side should attempt to impose its will by brute force because in that case it would be unsuccessful and disaster would be the common result.

AID TO SCHOOLS

Q. On a domestic question, Mr. President: In view of the House action today on your school-aid measure, how do you view the future prospects for such legislation?

THE PRESIDENT: It is very difficult, because everyone is for education, but they are all for a different education bill, and it is very difficult to get a majority who will support legislation that has a prospect of getting out of the House committee and the Senate committee, and through the House committee and through the Senate committee, and be signed by the President.

So it is going to require a good deal of good will on all sides, because the only one who loses today is not the Administration, but the school children who need this assistance. So we will be back next year, but it is going to require a recognition by all groups, and our experience this year shows it, that there has to be some recognition of what we are concerned about as advancing the education of the young people of this country which, of course, is our most important asset and responsibility.

I am hopeful that before the session ends there will be an opportunity for the Congress to vote on our aid to higher education, because this is desperately needed. In the next ten years we are going to have to build more school buildings than we have built since the beginning of this country, and the Federal Government, since our earliest beginnings, has had a responsibility in this field. The responsibility continues.

Therefore, although defeat today was quite clear, and although defeat today indicates it would be difficult to find a satisfactory formula, we will attempt to do so.

GOODWIN QUESTIONING

Q. Mr. President, could you give us your views on the wish of the Senate to question Dick Goodwin? Mr. Hatcher said this morning that he did not think the question of Executive privilege was involved.

THE PRESIDENT: No. I think Mr. Goodwin is going to be available to members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee tomorrow afternoon at five, in an informal meeting. He will be glad to discuss the entire report on the Punta del Este meeting and all of its other activities and I am sure the other members of the delegation will be doing likewise.

Q. If I may pursue that one second, you spoke of an informal meeting. Does this meet the problem of Executive privilege --

THE PRESIDENT: I did not -- the question of Executive privilege has not been raised.

Q. Would it not be raised for a formal meeting, is what I am getting at.

THE PRESIDENT: The question of Executive privilege was not raised in the request made by Senator Morse for Mr. Goodwin to appear. Mr. Goodwin attended the Punta del Este meeting as a member of a delegation, and I would be delighted and I think it would be most helpful if Mr. Goodwin appeared under the circumstances that I described.

Does that answer your question?

VIEWS ON NIXON

Q. Mr. President, I would like to ask you a two-part question: Do you think that Mr. Nixon should run for Governor of California, and as a politician, Mr. President, what do you think of the advisability of a political party giving a defeated candidate a second chance at the Presidency?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I would think in answer to your first question, if Mr. Nixon asked my view as a fellow practitioner of the -- follower of the political profession, I would be glad to give him my opinion, as I have an opinion on the matter; but secondly, I think that history is filled with the case of men who have been defeated for offices who have continued their public service, and I think we have seen it very much in the last few years and I am sure we will see it in the next year.

KAMEN AND PEACE CORPS

Q. Mr. President, do you think the Peace Corps should dismiss Charles Kamen because of the complaints that are made about him?

THE PRESIDENT: I think the Peace Corps, as Mr. Shriver said, should make a judgment as they do, and I do not think Mr. Kamen as yet is a member of the Peace Corps. He is in training as a good many other men and women are, and then they will be either accepted or rejected, which is a matter which I am sure the Peace Corps will deal with in a responsible way. I have every confidence in the judgment of those who make the selections.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Q. Mr. President, there is a very hard core of unemployment still. Do you have any special plans now beyond those you have already suggested?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we are concerned still about unemployment, which is four and a half million on the seasonally adjusted rate would be about five million, which is still too high. We have had in the last two or three months a tremendous economic recovery, but because of population increases and because of productivity increases and technological changes, we still have a hard core particularly in some of the major industrialized areas, as well as some of the areas which have had chronic unemployment, and we still have this hard core. I am hopeful that as the economy begins to move ahead more that there will be a further decrease in the number of those unemployed. In addition, I am hopeful that the Congress will take action before we go home on job retraining, because some of this is technological and even if we had a complete economic recovery, you would still find some men left behind because of the change in skills. So I do think that that legislation would be helpful, and if these programs do not work, then we are going to have to consider what other steps we can take. But we have a large deficit and it is difficult to think that we could usefully increase that in order to affect unemployment without adversely affecting the cost of living. That is our difficulty.

REPUBLICAN CRITICISM

Q. Mr. President, Mr. Nixon has called the movement of American troops into West Berlin a useless gesture, which Mr. Khrushchev might interpret as weakness rather than strength. At the same time, the Republican National Chairman has said

that your Administration's attitude in general is one of appeasement toward Communism throughout the world. Do you have any comment on this criticism of the top spokesmen of the opposition party?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I don't. We are in a situation in Germany which is fraught with peril and I think anyone who is aware of the nature of the destructive power that is available to both sides should, I would think, be careful in attempting to take any political advantage out of our present difficulties.

Now, in regard to the statement of the Vice President, I am quite aware that Berlin is from a military point of view untenable if it were subjected to a direct attack by the Soviet Union. What we hope will prevent that direct attack is the awareness of the Soviet Union that we mean to defend our position in West Berlin, and that American troops who are not numerous there are our hostage to that intent. It seemed to me, and I think at the time that the West Berliners would benefit from a reminder of that commitment, and it was for that reason that those troops were added to the garrison of West Berlin. I don't see really how that weakens our commitment. If troops were withdrawn, would that strengthen it?

AUTO NEGOTIATIONS

Q. Mr. President, in view of the lack of economy recovery, what steps are the Administration prepared to take to prevent a breakdown in the auto negotiations in Detroit?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, they are being carried on at the present time, between the auto workers and the automobile industry, in the hope that they will come to a conclusion, which will make it possible for work to be maintained and to make it possible for an agreement to be reached that will not provide for an increase in the cost of cars. This is a matter in which the public interest is involved. Obviously it is a matter which should be left at this time to those on both sides of the bargaining table who are bargaining in a free economy.

BERLIN TALKS

Q. Mr. President, sir, I am not clear from your answer to Mr. Spivak whether we are actively seeking negotiations with the Russians at this time on the question of Berlin, whether Mr. Thompson or any other official of the Government is trying to set a date, time, and place for talks on the Berlin question.

THE PRESIDENT: I think Mr. Thompson is going to be returning under his regular schedule in the next few days to Moscow and as I have said, we will be using those means which are available to us to attempt to exchange views among all the parties that are interested in seeing whether a satisfactory solution can be reached. I feel I should leave it at that point.

PRICE OF STEEL

Q. Mr. President --

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Loftus.

Q. Do you believe that there is anything the Government can or should do to try to head off a hike in steel prices and, if so, what would you plan to do?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I am hopeful that the steel companies, themselves, will reach a conclusion that the October increase in wages can be absorbed without an increase in steel prices. The inflation which marked our economy before 1958 was, I think, tied very closely to the increases in steel prices. Since 1958 steel prices have remained relatively stable, and it is a fact that during that same period the cost of living has remained relatively stable.

Now, my economic advisers inform me that it would be possible for the steel companies to absorb the increase without increasing -- the increase in wages -- without increasing prices, and still insure to the steel companies and their owners a good profit.

I am concerned that an increase in steel prices would set off another inflationary spiral and also make us less competitive abroad, serve as a brake on our recovery and also affect our balance of payments, and I am very hopeful that this -- these private companies will, and I am sure they will, concern themselves with the public interests that are involved in their decision.

TEST BAN TALKS

Q. Mr. President, you have described the present session of the Geneva nuclear test ban conference as critical. Does the Soviet reaction to our latest proposals bring us closer, then, to a resumption of tests, or what is our next step in this area?

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Dean is going to continue during next week, and I would think by the end of next week, I think they are meeting every other day, we should have a -- we will have an answer as to whether it is going to be possible to reach an agreement. He will then return home and, as I said before, we would then be expected to make the appropriate decision.

FOREIGN AID BILL

Q. Mr. President, the language adopted last night by the conference committee on the foreign aid bill gives you authority to make long-term commitments for development lending. If both Houses approve this language, would you then think that there was at least a kind of moral obligation upon the part of the Appropriations Committee to honor those commitments with appropriations?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I would think that the Appropriations Committee would have to make their own -- meet their own responsibilities. But it would mean that if the conference report is accepted by the House and Senate, that the House and Senate and those committees which have particular responsibilities in foreign affairs have set this figure.

This figure does represent a cut in both economic assistance and military assistance, and as we do have heavy responsibilities in the coming years in these areas, we have accepted a particularly heavy responsibility and commitment. For example, toward the countries of Latin America, I am hopeful that the Appropriations Committees and the Congress will come as close as possible to the figures that the conference has set, because any cut would diminish by that much our ability to do the job.

I think the compromise while, of course, not in the language which was originally suggested, I do think gives us a very valuable tool, and I am, therefore, appreciative of the work that was done by the conference.

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PEACE

Q. Mr. President, everything in the past three months that has been said by you and written by you indicates that you have a grave sense of your responsibility for involving this country and the world in a nuclear war over Berlin. Yet everything that has been said by Mr. Khrushchev and written by Mr. Khrushchev indicates he doesn't seem to share this grave responsibility.

Do you think there has been a failure in our diplomacy and our policy that he is not yet convinced about his responsibilities for setting off a nuclear war?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, every country operates under different systems, and every -- Mr. Khrushchev -- there has been a good deal of brandishing of nuclear weapons. But I am hopeful, as I have said, that anyone -- and I am sure Mr. Khrushchev knows very well what the effect would be on the people of this world of ours if nuclear weapons were exchanged in a massive way between countries which possess them, and I am conscious of this, and I am sure Mr. Khrushchev is, and we will have to wait and see now whether from that consciousness on both sides peace can be achieved, which is our objective.

CASTRO BRAZIL MESSAGE

Q. Mr. President, what is your view of the interference in the internal political affairs of Brazil by Castro in sending a message of encouragement to the leftist elements there? What is your general view of the situation?

THE PRESIDENT: I think it is a matter which should be left to the people of Brazil. It is their country, their constitution, their decisions, their government.

I am confident that they are going to solve the problem themselves without outside interference by any country.

CONTRIBUTION OF ALLIES

Q. Mr. President, in view of the Berlin situation, and the Communist threat, you have called up 75,000 reserves, and have called in aircraft and ships. Can you tell us whether you

are satisfied with what our NATO allies are doing to increase their strength and can you tell us what they are doing, and what they are planning to do if you have any knowledge of that?

THE PRESIDENT: There has been some increase but we do not have a final judgment on what our NATO allies will do, nor will we finally, I think, until the end of September.

In addition, the United States is going to be considering what other steps it could take. In the meeting of the Foreign Ministers in early August, we urged very strongly that the NATO countries commit larger forces to the defense of Europe. It involves their security and it involves peace in this area. I am hopeful that all of the countries that are involved will make the kind of effort which is required. I think if they do not, then Europe is diminished to that degree. I am hopeful that we are going to meet our responsibility, and we are asking them to meet theirs, but in September we will know whether that is going to be done.

STEEL PRICES

Q. Mr. President, on steel, do you have any thoughts or specific plans for meeting the situation if the steel industry does not seem to be persuaded by the arguments that you have been presenting against the price increase?

THE PRESIDENT: I am hopeful that the view which has been expressed today and expressed on other occasions on the problems and the public responsibilities of the people involved, I am hopeful that they will have effect, and I prefer to leave it at that for the present.

BERLIN ACCESS

Q. Mr. President, Ambassador Dowling has delivered a message to the Soviet Ambassador in Germany "insisting," and that was the word of the note, that the Soviet Union take the necessary steps to insure continued unrestricted access to East Berlin without hindrance as to place or time. The East Germans have restricted some of the entry points into East Berlin for us and for the West Germans. Can you tell us how you intend to follow through on that?

THE PRESIDENT: The communication between East and West Berlin is open and the situation which you have described has existed for a number of days.

Q. Do I understand then that we consider the present situation to meet these requirements of unrestricted access to East Berlin?

THE PRESIDENT: I do not feel the situation in East Berlin is satisfactory in any way, and we have made clear that we do not consider it satisfactory. It is also a fact that communication does exist between East and West Berlin, and it is possible for those who have official responsibilities as well as private citizens to pass. It is limited and it is not in our opinion in accordance with the agreement, but it does exist. What we are concerned about in addition, of course, is the whole question of access to West Berlin itself.

BERLIN PROSPECTS

Q. Mr. President, on Berlin, if one takes the public statements of the two sides at face value, it would seem that the U.S. and the USSR are on something of a collision course here. Do you have any feeling from private information or other sources that there is somewhere in all of this wordage going back and forth some room for diplomatic negotiation and possibly a peaceful settlement of this problem?

THE PRESIDENT: I do not have such information at the present time, although I am hopeful as I have said that negotiations can be successful. There have been some statements which have been made which would indicate that there would be a recognition under all conditions of the rights of the people of West Berlin, and other statements have not been precise. So we will know, as time goes on, as I said before at a previous press conference it is important that we try to get at the real meaning of words dealing with access and rights and freedom and the rest.

But in answer to your question, I do not have information today which would make me wholly sanguine about the present prospects.

McNAMARA-RUSK

Q. Mr. President, sir, there has been some indication that in the Cabinet and elsewhere in the government that some of our top officials are deferring to the State Department for matters of decision involving the military and Defense. There have even been papers sent from the Defense Department over to the State Department for clearance. I wonder if this is done at your order.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, ma'am, if you would be more precise I could perhaps tell you.

Q. Sir, recently at a press conference, Secretary McNamara was asked several questions about the future in Berlin. He said, "I can't answer those questions. You will have to go to the Secretary of State."

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it depends what questions they were. If the questions dealt with matters which come under the competence of the State Department, then it would seem to me that Mr. McNamara was quite right.

Q. These were military questions.

THE PRESIDENT: My judgment and experience has been that Mr. McNamara is fully competent to deal with the military -- his military responsibility -- and so does Mr. Rusk. There are a good many matters that overlap. This is a government which is supposed to communicate, and that is what we are doing. But I have never heard it suggested that Mr. Rusk -- that Mr. McNamara was turning over his responsibilities to Mr. Rusk, or vice-versa. But I would think it would be the height of folly not to have the most intimate communication on matters as important as Berlin.

ADENAUER LETTER

Q. Mr. President, can you at this time discuss with us some of the contents of the letter you received from Chancellor Adenauer this morning?

THE PRESIDENT: No. The main thrust of the letter was in regard to what measures might be taken by the countries which have responsibilities in the area, to any further steps which might be taken by the Soviet Union or the East German regime to limit access to the people of West Berlin or our access to West Berlin, and dealt with that matter of counter measures.

NEW YORK CITY PRIMARY

Q. Mr. President, what is your view of the bitter Democratic primary fight in New York City, and do you favor one Democratic group over another?

THE PRESIDENT: No.

ALLIED CONSULTATION

Q. Mr. President, there has been some concern expressed over the amount of time it takes the Allies to consult on the specific steps necessary to handle the Berlin situation. I think you in one of your press conferences recently indicated you weren't quite satisfied with the amount of time it took to draft a note. Can you tell us whether you are satisfied with the present tempo of such consultations?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, they are meeting almost every day, in any case every other day, the ambassadors of the countries directly involved. We have responsibilities. There are four countries involved, and also there is NATO, so quite naturally it takes a longer time. When it is a matter involving a direct interest of the United States, however, we have attempted to make our responses immediate. For example, last week, when there was some suggestion that air traffic might be interfered with, we did get out, the same day, our response, because we thought the matter was so important. But there is daily consultation, and I am hopeful that through that consultation and through advanced planning we can meet some of the problems that you suggest. But it is difficult to meet them all satisfactorily.

CUBAN INVASIONS

Q. Mr. President, Time magazine today published a version of the Cuban invasion in which they say that Secretary Rusk cancelled the air support for the landing force and that you supported his viewpoint. Could you comment on that?

THE PRESIDENT: No. I have said from the beginning that I would not comment or attempt to on the matter because I did not think it was in the public interest. I will merely say that this is the most inaccurate of all the articles that have appeared on Cuba.

NEGOTIATING WITH CASTRO

Q. Mr. President, recently in an interview with Fidel Castro he told me that you have said in the Inaugural Address that you would not fear to negotiate and would not negotiate in fear. There was a question which I could not answer. Maybe you could, sir, give us an idea on it. Castro said the United States negotiated with Russia and the big countries but is afraid, in his words, to negotiate with Cuba.

THE PRESIDENT: I have expressed in my view that as long as Cuba, the Cuban government, makes itself a willing accomplice to the Communist objectives in this hemisphere, we could not have successful negotiations. And that, in my opinion, is what their status is today.

Q. Thank you, Mr. President.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 87th CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

Agency	Weekly Report Page No.	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
			Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture (HR 7444)	1262	\$ 6,089,244,000	\$ 5,948,566,000	\$ 5,948,466,000	\$ 5,967,382,500	\$ 5,967,457,500	\$ 5,967,494,500
Commerce, Exec. Offices (HR 7577)	1310	666,278,000	626,958,000	626,958,000	650,438,200	650,438,200	641,135,800
Defense	1379	46,396,945,000	42,711,105,000	42,711,105,000	46,848,292,000	46,848,292,000	46,662,556,000
District of Columbia							
Federal Payment	1229	39,753,000	32,753,000	32,753,000			
District Budget		292,438,188	268,172,400	268,122,400			
Independent Offices (HR 7445)	1385	\$ 9,174,561,000	8,424,098,000	8,404,098,000	9,098,614,500	9,098,769,500	8,966,285,000
Interior (HR 6345)	1346	782,387,000	752,319,000	753,319,000	822,649,850	813,399,850	779,158,650
Labor-HEW (HR 7035)	1341	5,004,131,081	4,327,457,000	4,327,457,000	5,161,380,000	5,161,380,000	
Legislative (HR 7208)	1384	105,647,577	104,353,335	104,353,335	135,432,065	135,432,065	135,432,065
Public Works							
State-Justice-Judiciary (HR 7371)	1505	805,584,202	751,300,050	751,300,050	761,452,550	762,038,550	
Treasury-Post Office (HR 5954)	1427	5,371,801,000	5,281,865,000	5,281,865,000	5,327,631,000	5,327,631,000	5,298,765,000
Mutual Security							
Military Construction	1474	1,035,568,000	886,768,000	883,359,000	1,020,146,750	1,020,146,750	
Latin America Aid (HR 6518)	910	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000
3rd Supplemental, FY 1961 (HR 5188)	612	5,339,565,127	773,493,619	803,506,119	4,762,637,970	4,637,419,970	1,694,055,637
4th Supplemental, FY 1961 (HR 7712)	1166	88,024,000	47,214,000	47,214,000	47,214,000	47,214,000	47,214,000

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 87-159

HR 5954 -- Fiscal 1962 appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments. GARY (D Va.) -- 3/24/61 -- House Appropriations reported March 24, 1961. House passed March 28. Senate Appropriations reported May 25. Senate passed, amended, June 1. House and Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 15. President signed Aug. 21, 1961.

Public Law 87-160

HR 7721 -- Re military jurisdiction over Fort Sheridan Military Reservation, Ill. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 6/19/61 -- House Armed Services reported July 19, 1961. House passed Aug. 7. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 10. Senate passed Aug. 14. President signed Aug. 25, 1961.

Public Law 87-161

H J Res 435 -- Recognize centennial of establishment of the Agriculture Department. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/25/61 -- House Judiciary reported July 17, 1961. House passed July 17. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 8. Senate passed Aug. 14. President signed Aug. 25, 1961.

Public Law 87-162

HR 7189 -- Grant consent of Congress to a compact between North Dakota and Minnesota. MacGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 5/18/61 -- House Judiciary reported June 6, 1961. House passed June 19. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 8. Senate passed Aug. 14. President signed Aug. 25, 1961.

Public Law 87-163

H J Res 436 -- Recognize centennial of establishment of system of land-grant colleges and universities. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/25/61 -- House Judiciary reported June 14, 1961. House passed July 17. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 8. Senate passed Aug. 14. President signed Aug. 25, 1961.

Public Law 87-164

HR 4786 -- Provide certain transportation allowances for National Guard members. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/22/61 -- House Armed Services reported July 25, 1961. House passed Aug. 7. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 10. Senate passed Aug. 14. President signed Aug. 25, 1961.

Public Law 87-165

HR 6597 -- Re military retirement program. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 4/24/61 -- House Armed Services reported July 11, 1961. House passed July 17. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 10. Senate passed Aug. 14. President signed Aug. 25, 1961.

Public Law 87-166

HR 7725 -- Transfer federal property to Malone, N.Y. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 6/19/61 -- House Armed Services reported July 19, 1961. House passed Aug. 7. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 10. Senate passed Aug. 14. President signed Aug. 25, 1961.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | Indians, D.C., Territories |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Judiciary |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Education | 6. NATIONAL SECURITY |
| Health | Armed Services & Defense |
| Welfare | Atomic Energy & Space |
| Housing | 7. PUBLIC WORKS & RESOURCES |
| Veterans | Lands |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Resources & Public Works |
| International Affairs | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Immigration | Economic Policy & Regulations |
| 5. GENERAL GOVERNMENT | Commerce |
| Congress | Labor |
| Constitution & Civil Liberties | Transportation |
| Government Operations | Taxes |
| Post Office & Civil Service | Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- S 2444 -- Establish a regional research center for rural redevelopment. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 8/21/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 2472 -- Authorize marketing agreements and orders under section 8c of Agricultural Adjustment Act (as reenacted by Agricultural Marketing Act of 1937), as amended, re honey. McCARTHY (D Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 8/25/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

- HR 8840 -- Amend Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to permit all packers to engage in retail operations. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 8/22/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 8842 -- Amend subsection (h) of section 124 of Agricultural Enabling Amendments Act of 1961. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 8/22/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 8864 -- Amend subsection (d) of section 16 of Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 8/23/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 8865 -- Suspend imposition of domestic sugar quotas and allotments during calendar years 1961 and 1962. CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 8/23/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 8892 -- Similar to HR 8221. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 8/2/61.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 87th Congress from Jan. 3, 1961, through Aug. 25, 1961.

	Senate	House
Bills	2,472	8,911
Joint Resolutions	127	543
Concurrent		
Resolutions	40	380
Simple Resolutions	199	437
TOTAL	2,838	10,271

Public bills listed this week:

Bills S 2444 - 2472
HR 8813 - 8903

Resolutions

S J Res 126 - 127
S Con Res 39 - 40
S Res 199
H J Res 539 - 543
H Con Res 378 - 380
H Res 422 - 437

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

HOUSE

- HR 8880 -- Provide financial assistance to states to improve educational opportunities for migrant agricultural employees and children. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/23/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 8890 -- Amend PL 815 and PL 874, 81st Congress to extend expired provisions for an additional year and authorize payments under PL 815 for school districts with severe classroom shortages, extend for 1 year student loan program of title II of National Defense Education Act of 1958. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 8/24/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 8900 -- Assist public and other nonprofit institutions of higher education in financing construction, rehabilitation, or improvement of needed academic and related facilities, authorize financial assistance for undergraduate study in such institutions. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 8/24/61 -- Education and Labor.

HEALTH

HOUSE

HR 8833 -- Similar to HR 8774. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 8/21/61.
HR 8882 -- Amend title III of Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for family clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/23/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

WELFARE

HOUSE

HR 8823 -- Similar to HR 8028. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 8/21/61.
HR 8843 -- Similar to HR 8597. BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 8/22/61.
HR 8853 -- Include Maine among states which may obtain social security coverage, under state agreement, for state and local policemen and firemen. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 8/22/61 -- Ways and Means.
HR 8897 -- Similar to HR 4616. GAIIMO (D Conn.) -- 8/24/61.
HR 8902 -- Similar to HR 8207. SMITH (D Iowa) -- 8/24/61.

HOUSING

HOUSE

HR 8872 -- Permit occupants of dwelling units in low-rent public housing projects to purchase such units. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 8/23/61 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 8873 -- Authorize construction of full 810,000 units of low-rent public housing authorized under Housing Act of 1949. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 8/23/61 -- Banking and Currency.

VETERANS

NO INTRODUCTIONS

4. Foreign Policy

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

S J Res 126 -- Extend recognition to International Exposition for Southern California in 1966 and authorize President to issue a proclamation calling upon states of Union and foreign countries to take part. ENGLE (D Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 8/22/61 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

HR 8827 -- Similar to HR 8465. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 8/21/61.
HR 8828 -- Similar to HR 8465. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 8/21/61.
HR 8835 -- Similar to HR 7936. HANSEN (D Wash.) -- 8/21/61.
HR 8841 -- Similar to HR 7936. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 8/22/61.
HR 8848 -- Similar to HR 8465. DEVINE (R Ohio) -- 8/22/61.
HR 8850 -- Adjust conditions of competition between domestic industries and foreign industries. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 8/22/61 -- Ways and Means.
HR 8852 -- Similar to HR 7936. SCHWEIKER (R Pa.) -- 8/22/61.
HR 8866 -- Prohibit shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of articles imported into the U.S. from Cuba, provide penalties for such shipment. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 8/23/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 8869 -- Similar to HR 7936. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 8/23/61.
HR 8875 -- Similar to HR 8850. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 8/23/61.
HR 8889 -- Similar to HR 8787. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 8/24/61.
HR 8895 -- Amend joint resolution providing for membership and participation by the U.S. in the Inter-American Children's Institute. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 8/24/61 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 8896 -- Similar to HR 8465. FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 8/24/61.
HR 8903 -- Similar to HR 8465. HULL (D Mo.) -- 8/24/61.
H Con Res 380 -- Similar to H Con Res 371. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 8/24/61.
H Res 430 -- Designate week of Labor Day as a period for concerted action by labor, industry, and other groups to condemn Soviet Communist leaders for open aggression against Berlin. MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 8/24/61 -- Judiciary.
H Res 434 -- Express sense of House of Representatives re Mongolian People's Republic. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 8/24/61 -- Foreign Affairs.

IMMIGRATION

NO INTRODUCTIONS

5. General Government

CONGRESS

SENATE

S 2459 -- Provide redistricting of any state by Director of Bureau of Census for election of Representatives in Congress where state fails to redistrict as provided by law thereof. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 8/23/61 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 127 -- Issue gold medal to Danny Kaye. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Engle (D Calif.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Symington (D Mo.) -- 8/25/61 -- Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

HR 8849 -- Prohibit wearing of shorts in Capitol Building. McVEY (R Kan.) -- 8/22/61 -- Public Works.
H Res 427 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the powers, functions, and jurisdiction of the existing regulatory agencies in the field of aviation. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/23/61 -- Rules.
H Res 429 -- Authorize Committee on Armed Services to study use of military personnel and facilities to arouse public to menace of cold war. HESTAND (R Calif.) -- 8/24/61 -- Rules.
H Res 431 -- Express sense of House on time for holding national conventions for nominations of President and Vice President. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 8/24/61 -- House Administration.
H Res 432 -- Provide study by Committee on Government Operations of use or disposal of certain excess real property at Corona, Calif. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 8/24/61 -- Government Operations.
H Res 433 -- Provide further expenses of investigation and study authorized by H Res 23. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 8/24/61 -- House Administration.

CONSTITUTION & CIVIL LIBERTIES

HOUSE

HR 8826 -- Similar to HR 8218. MORRISON (D La.) -- 8/21/61.
HR 8893 -- Eliminate requirement that poll taxes be paid to qualify for voting. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 8/24/61 -- House Administration.
HR 8894 -- Provide protection against lynchings. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 8/24/61 -- Judiciary.
HR 8901 -- Provide all citizens of the U.S. may vote at all elections without being required to take literacy tests. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 8/24/61 -- Judiciary.
H J Res 540 -- Similar to H J Res 4. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 8/23/61.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

NO INTRODUCTIONS

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

S 2468 -- Increase annuities under Civil Service Retirement Act. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 8/25/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

HR 8844 -- Similar to HR 8605. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 8/22/61.
HR 8863 -- Similar to HR 8605. BOW (R Ohio) -- 8/23/61.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

S 2454 -- Make Indian tribes eligible for federal loans to finance public works or facilities. METCALF (D Mont.), Clark (D Pa.), Williams (D N.J.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 8/22/61 -- Banking and Currency.
S 2469 -- Authorize Commissioners of District of Columbia to utilize volunteers for active police duty. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 8/25/61 -- District of Columbia.
S 2470 -- Authorize construction of a railroad siding in vicinity of Taylor Street N.E., District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 8/25/61 -- District of Columbia.

JUDICIARY

HOUSE

HR 8813 -- Amend chapter 73, title 18, USC, re obstruction of investigations and inquiries involving syndicated criminal activities. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 8/2/61 -- Judiciary.
HR 8815 -- Similar to HR 8411. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 8/21/61.
HR 8818 -- Similar to HR 8413. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 8/21/61.
HR 8819 -- Similar to HR 8412. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 8/21/61.
HR 8820 -- Similar to HR 8411. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 8/21/61.
HR 8822 -- Amend Fugitive Felon Act. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 8/21/61 -- Judiciary.
HR 8834 -- Create an additional judicial district for Florida, to be known as middle district of Florida. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 8/21/61 -- Judiciary.
HR 8845 -- Similar to HR 8614. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 8/22/61.

COMMEMORATIVE

HOUSE

H J Res 543 -- Establish National Letter Carriers Week. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 8/24/61 -- Judiciary.

6. National Security

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 2448 -- Authorize Department of Air Force to make equitable contribution to cost of improvement of streets adjacent to Air Force hospital in Minot, N.D. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 8/21/61 -- Armed Services.
S 2457 -- Amend and clarify reemployment provisions of Universal Military Training and Service Act. RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) -- 8/23/61 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 8899 -- Similar to HR 8502. MORRISON (D La.) -- 8/24/61.

ATOMIC ENERGY & SPACE

NO INTRODUCTIONS

7. Public Works & Resources

LANDS

NO INTRODUCTIONS

RESOURCES & PUBLIC WORKS

SENATE

- S 2447 -- Provide bridge across Lake Powell in Utah as part of Glen Canyon unit of Colorado River storage project. BENNETT (R Utah), Moss (D Utah) -- 8/21/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 2456 -- Convey portion of Henry G. Shirley Memorial Highway and other highways on Pentagon road network to Virginia. BYRD (D Va.), Robertson (D Va.) -- 8/23/61 -- Public Works.
S 2458 -- Provide certain real property of the U.S. and Arizona be made a part of Saguaro National Monument. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) -- 8/23/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 2460 -- Provide study by Secretary of Interior of need or desirability of developing pumped storage. ANDERSON (D N.M.), Kerr (D Okla.) -- 8/24/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 2462 -- Defer collection of irrigation maintenance and operation charges for calendar year 1962 on lands within Angostura unit, Missouri River Basin project. CASE (R S.D.) -- 8/24/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 8816 -- Expand and extend saline water conversion program being conducted by Secretary of Interior. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 8/21/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 8829 -- Provide bridge across Lake Powell in Utah as part of Glen Canyon unit of Colorado River storage project. KING (D Utah) -- 8/21/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 8832 -- Similar to HR 8829. PETERSON (D Utah) -- 8/21/61.
H J Res 541 -- Protect golden eagle. DOMINICK (R Colo.) -- 8/23/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

ECONOMIC POLICY & REGULATIONS

HOUSE

- HR 8830 -- Similar to HR 8317. STEED (D Okla.) -- 8/21/61.
HR 8831 -- Similar to HR 8317. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 8/21/61.
HR 8836 -- Similar to HR 8789. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 8/21/61.
HR 8851 -- Continue certain inspection activities of Secretary of Interior. MORRISON (D La.) -- 8/22/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 8874 -- Authorize certain banks to invest in corporations whose purpose is to provide clerical services for them. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 8/23/61 -- Banking and Currency.

COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 2467 -- Improve commerce and industrial development through establishment of a county industrial agent program. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 8/25/61 -- Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 8814 -- Provide penalties for aircraft piracy, apply certain federal criminal laws to acts committed aboard aircraft in flight in air commerce. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 8/21/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 8817 -- Similar to HR 8814. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 8/21/61.
HR 8821 -- Similar to HR 8814. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 8/21/61.
HR 8870 -- Amend Small Business Investment Act of 1958. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 8/23/61 -- Banking and Currency.

LABOR

SENATE

- S 2453 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide discharge of employees who engage in a strike not authorized by collective bargaining representative not be considered an unfair labor practice. CURTIS (R Neb.), McClellan (D Ark.), Mundt (R S.D.) -- 8/22/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 8871 -- Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act of 1960. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 8/23/61 -- Education and Labor.
HR 8879 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend child labor provisions to certain children employed in agriculture. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/23/61 -- Education and Labor.
HR 8881 -- Provide registration of contractors of migrant agricultural workers. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/23/61 -- Education and Labor.
HR 8883 -- Establish "National Advisory Council on Migrant Labor." FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/23/61 -- Education and Labor.
HR 8891 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide discharge of employees who engage in a strike not authorized by collective bargaining representative not be considered an unfair labor practice. MARTIN (R Neb.) -- 8/24/61 -- Education and Labor.
HR 8898 -- Prohibit discrimination on account of sex in wages by employers engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce; provide restitution of wages lost by employees by reason of such discrimination. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 8/24/61 -- Education and Labor.

TRANSPORTATION

SENATE

- S 2465 -- Amend act of May 25, 1960, re conveyances of certain parts of rights-of-way by railroad companies. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 8/24/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 8854 -- Similar to HR 8671. COOK (D Ohio) -- 8/22/61.

TAXES

SENATE

- S 2452 -- Restore certain past administrative practices in computing gross income from mining for percentage depletion. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 8/22/61 -- Finance.
S 2463 -- Amend section 613(b) (2) (B) of the Internal Revenue Code. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 8/24/61 -- Finance.

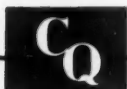
HOUSE

- HR 8824 -- Modify application of personal holding company tax in consumer finance companies. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 8/21/61 -- Ways and Means.
HR 8825 -- Similar to HR 8824. HARRISON (D Va.) -- 8/21/61.
HR 8846 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re taxation of distributions of stock and dispositions of property made pursuant to orders enforcing antitrust laws. BOGGS (D La.) -- 8/22/61 -- Ways and Means.
HR 8847 -- Similar to HR 8190. BOGGS (D La.) -- 8/22/61.
HR 8868 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax treatment of GM stock distributed pursuant to divestiture decree arising from U.S. v. E.I. duPont de Nemours and Co. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 8/23/61 -- Ways and Means.
HR 8876 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to use identifying numbers. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 8/23/61 -- Ways and Means.
HR 8877 -- Similar to HR 8876. MASON (R Ill.) -- 8/23/61.
HR 8878 -- Similar to HR 8190. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/23/61.

TARIFFS

HOUSE

- HR 8867 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to strengthen requirement that imported articles be marked with countries of origin, to make certain ultimate users of such articles will be informed as to origin. GARLAND (R Maine) -- 8/23/61 -- Ways and Means.
H Con Res 378 -- Similar to H Con Res 368. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 8/21/61.
H Con Res 379 -- Similar to H Con Res 368. BOYKIN (D Ala.) -- 8/22/61.



Around The Capitol

WASHINGTON REACTS TO SOVIET TEST ANNOUNCEMENT

The Soviet Union's Aug. 30 announcement that it would resume testing of nuclear weapons, because of the "ever increasing aggressiveness of the policy of the NATO military bloc," brought censure from the Administration and Congress and set off a round of conferences to reappraise both the U.S. ban on nuclear testing, in effect since 1958, and the negotiations at Geneva for an international nuclear test ban agreement. (Weekly Report p. 1482)

The Russian announcement included a warning that Soviet scientists had worked out designs to create a "series of super powerful nuclear bombs of 20, 30, 50 and 100 million tons of TNT" and "powerful rockets" similar to those used in recent Russian space flights circling the globe which could deliver such nuclear bombs to any point on the globe from which an attack on any Soviet country was launched.

President Kennedy, in an Aug. 30 statement, said the Soviet government's decision "will be met with deepest concern and resentment throughout the world by increasing the dangers of nuclear fallout." He said the decision was "in utter disregard of the desire of mankind for a decrease in the arms race," and it "leaves the United States under the necessity of deciding what its own national interests require." The statement ended with an announcement that "under these circumstances, Ambassador Arthur Dean is being recalled immediately from Geneva."

In a second statement Aug. 31, issued after a conference of the President, cabinet advisers and Congressional leaders, Mr. Kennedy said Russia's announcement was "primarily a form of atomic blackmail, designed to substitute terror for reason in the present international scene." The statement said, "What the Soviet Union is obviously testing is not only nuclear devices but the will and determination of the free world to resist such tactics and to defend freedom." "The President is entirely confident," the statement continued, "that the size of the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile and the capabilities of individual weapons and delivery systems are wholly adequate for the defense needs of the United States and the free world."

On Capitol Hill, 13 Senators Aug. 31 joined in sponsoring a resolution urging resumption of U.S. nuclear weapons testing. The proposal was introduced by Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.), and co-sponsored by Sens. Allott (R Colo.), Bridges (R N.H.), Butler (R Md.), Cannon (D Nev.), Fong (R Hawaii), Hickey (D Wyo.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Scott (R Pa.), Smathers (D Fla.), Talmadge (D Ga.), Thurmond (D S.C.), and Tower (R Texas).

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) Aug. 31 told the Senate "what has happened should not surprise us," and "I hope we will not become stampeded and will think it through." Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, called for one more effort to negotiate with Russia on grounds that "if testing is resumed war won't be very far away." Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) suggested the President address the United Nations to dramatically call world attention to the situation, and said the Russian

move was a U.S. propaganda victory. Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) replied, "I wish we would win something besides a propaganda victory."

PRESS CONFERENCE

In his Aug. 30 press conference, prior to the Soviet announcement, President Kennedy made these statements: (For text see p. 1523)

BERLIN -- He had appointed Gen. Lucius Clay, commander of Allied forces in Berlin during the 1948 airlift, as his personal representative in West Berlin. The foreign ministers of France, the United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany and the U.S. would meet Sept. 14 in Washington to discuss the Berlin crisis. In regard to an Aug. 29 statement by former Vice President Richard M. Nixon criticizing the sending of 1,500 additional U.S. troops to West Berlin as an "indication of weakness rather than strength," and "an empty gesture," Mr. Kennedy said the Berlin situation was "fraught with peril" and he thought anyone aware of the situation would "be careful in attempting to take any political advantage out of our present difficulties."

AID TO EDUCATION -- Defeat of his proposals in the House was "quite clear" and indicated it would be difficult to find a satisfactory formula, but "we will be back next year" and attempt to find an acceptable formula. (For House action on education bill, see p. 1507)

STEEL -- His economic advisers believed the steel companies could absorb a wage increase due Oct. 1 without increasing prices and still insure themselves of a good profit. He hoped the companies would "concern themselves with the public interest," since an increase in steel prices would "set off another inflationary spiral."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Aug. 25 -- Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara announced that 76,500 reservists in the Army, Navy and Air Force were being ordered to active duty, and would report for the most part on Oct. 1. The action was in line with President Kennedy's limited mobilization and authorization by Congress to summon reservists for 12 months active duty. (Weekly Report p. 1333)

CORRECTION

In the report on 1960 campaign contributions, Weekly Report p. 1067, column 1, paragraph 8, contributions to Citizens for Kennedy-Johnson listed from the Alabama League of Municipalities, totaling \$19,000, should read, in all cases, from the State Democratic Finance Committee. The Democratic National Committee erroneously attributed the funds to the League in reporting them to the Clerk of the House. Democratic National Committee Comptroller William F. Logue Aug. 28 told Congressional Quarterly the contributions "were forwarded to our office by Edward Reid, Finance Director (of the State Democratic Finance Committee), who was also serving as Executive Director of the (Alabama) League of Municipalities, and inadvertently used the League's letterhead when sending in the contributions."

UNEMPLOYMENT, LIVING COSTS

Living costs rose to a record high in July, while unemployment stayed at 6.9 percent of the labor force for the ninth consecutive month, the Department of Labor reported Aug. 29.

Robert J. Myers, Deputy Commissioner of Labor Statistics, said the cost of living index over June rose 0.4 percent, the biggest advance in nine months. Higher retail food prices, up 0.9 percent, were an important factor in the increase as was a 1.2 percent increase in gasoline and used car prices. The consumer price index was 1.2 percent higher than last year this time. Myers held out no hope for lower living costs in the months just ahead.

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg said that while employment hit an August record level of 68,539,000, the seasonally adjusted jobless rate remained at 6.9 percent of the labor force. Unemployment fell 598,000 in August, but the decline was seasonal as many students left the labor force. The number of unemployed was 4,542,000, compared to 3,788,000 last August. Employment was up 257,000 over last August.

Goldberg said that "barring unforeseen circumstances" the unemployment rate would fall to 5½ percent or 6 percent by the end of the year. He said a hopeful sign in the August jobless figures was a decline in long-term unemployment. The total out of work 15 weeks or more dropped 194,000 to 1,440,000, he said.

SENATE SCHEDULE

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) Aug. 30 announced a stepped-up Senate schedule through Sept. 9 and held out the hope that Congress might be able to adjourn by Sept. 14 or 15.

He added, however, that "my guess would be we will finish closer to the 1st of October."

Mansfield said he expected the Senate to consider wilderness preservation legislation Sept. 5 and move on to legislation setting up a Department of Urban Affairs on Sept. 6. On Sept. 7 he said the Senate will consider school aid to impacted areas and changes in the National Defense Education Act and on Sept. 8 Mexican farm labor legislation and various election bills. A change in the Senate rules on cloture would be considered Sept. 9 under Mansfield's tentative schedule.

In addition to these measures, four appropriations bills must be passed before adjournment: the foreign aid, District of Columbia, public works and supplemental appropriations bills.

REP. MACHROWICZ APPOINTMENT

President Kennedy Aug. 25 nominated Rep. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D Mich.) to be U.S. district judge for the district of eastern Michigan. Machrowicz, 62, is currently in his sixth term in Congress from the solidly Democratic 1st District (Detroit.) He has reportedly been anxious to return to Detroit. His retirement would relieve him from the possibility of future Democratic primary fights with Negro challengers. Negroes constituted 41.4 percent of the 1st District population in 1960.

Machrowicz is expected to resign as soon as his nomination to the lifetime post is confirmed by the Senate.

Under Michigan law, Gov. John B. Swainson (D) must call a special election to fill the vacancy. Among prominently mentioned Democrats who might seek the nomination are Detroit City Counsel William Patrick, a Negro; Lt. Gov. T. John Lesinski (no relation to Rep.

Rayburn Leaves

Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives Pro Tempore Aug. 31, after Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) left Washington for an extended rest at his home in Bonham, Texas. Carl Albert (D Okla.), Democratic Whip, was elected to serve as Majority Leader during Rayburn's absence.

Rayburn, who is 79, has been suffering from lumbago and said he was taking a long vacation to regain his health. Before leaving Washington he said he was feeling fine and could return within three hours if necessary during the closing days of the session.

Rayburn was elected Speaker Sept. 16, 1940 and has held the position ever since, except for four years during the Republican-controlled 80th and 83rd Congresses, when he served as Minority Leader. He began his 49th consecutive year in Congress on March 4. Only Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) has served in Congress longer than Rayburn. Hayden was elected to the House in 1912. (Weekly Report p. 1206)

John Lesinski (D Mich. 16th District)); and State Sen. Stanley Rozicki.

Leading candidates for Machrowicz' seat on the House Ways and Means Committee include two other Michigan Democratic Representatives, Martha W. Griffiths (17th District - Detroit) and James G. O'Hara (7th District - East Central).

WHEAT REFERENDUM

Preliminary returns of a referendum of the nation's wheat farmers conducted by the Agriculture Department Aug. 24 showed that 79.4 percent of those voting favored marketing quotas on the 1962 wheat crop. The preliminary returns released Aug. 25 showed a total of 211,199 voting in favor of the quotas and 54,687 voting against. As a result of the referendum, producers in the 39-state commercial area staying within the acreage allotment and participating in the stabilization program will be eligible for price support of not less than \$2 per bushel in 1962.

The current price support program was set up under the Agriculture Act of 1961 which President Kennedy Aug. 8 signed into law (PL 87-128). (Weekly Report p. 1386)

OPERA LABOR DISPUTE

A labor dispute over wages between the Metropolitan Opera Assn. in New York and the American Federation of Musicians (AFL-CIO) was settled in Washington Aug. 28 when both parties agreed to submit the matter to "final and binding" arbitration with Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg as arbitrator. Deadlocked negotiations had led to an announcement earlier in August by the Opera's management that the 1961-62 season would not be possible.

PARSONS CONFIRMATION

The Senate Aug. 30 confirmed by voice vote the nomination of James B. Parsons of Chicago, Ill., to be U.S. district judge for the northern district of Illinois. Parsons, the first Negro to be given a lifetime appointment as a federal district court judge, had been judge of the Cook County, Chicago, criminal court.

CQ Senate Votes 156 through 161.

Senate Rejects Peace Corps Cut, Confirms Maj. Williams, Approves Waterfowl Program, Takes Up Rights Group Extension

156. S 2000. Peace Corps Act. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) amendment to reduce fiscal 1962 authorization from \$40 million to \$25 million. Rejected 32-59 (D 8-51; R 24-8), Aug. 24, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1513)

157. Nomination of Maj. Gene Hal Williams, state adjutant general of the West Virginia Army National Guard, for promotion to the rank of brigadier general in the U.S. Army Reserve. Smith (R Maine) motion to recommit the nomination to the Senate Armed Services Committee. Rejected 37-46 (D 8-46; R 29-0), Aug. 24, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1509)

158. Nomination of Maj. Gene Hal Williams for promotion to the rank of brigadier general in the U.S. Army Reserve. Confirmed 45-37 (D 45-8; R 0-29), Aug. 24, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

159. HR 7391. Authorize \$50 million over five years for acceleration of existing federal program of acquisition of "wetlands" as haven for migratory waterfowl. Passed 65-8 (D 43-1; R 22-7), Aug. 28, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1512)

160. HR 7371. State-Justice-Judiciary funds for fiscal 1962. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to suspend rules in order to permit consideration of amendment extending life of Civil Rights Commission. A two-thirds vote was required to suspend the rules. Rules suspended 72-21 (D 42-19; R 30-2), Aug. 30, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1505)

161. HR 7371. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to table (kill) Clark (D Pa.) amendment making Civil Rights Commission a permanent agency. Tabling motion agreed to 56-36 (D 33-28; R 23-8), Aug. 30, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion.

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	156	157	158	159	160	161	Vote No.	156	157	158	159	160	161	Vote No.	156	157	158	159	160	161
Yea	32	37	45	65	72	56	Yea	8	8	45	43	42	33	Yea	24	29	0	22	30	23
Nay	59	46	37	8	21	36	Nay	51	46	8	1	19	28	Nay	8	0	29	7	2	8

156 157 158 159 160 161							156 157 158 159 160 161							156 157 158 159 160 161						
ALABAMA							INDIANA							NEBRASKA						
Hill	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Hartke	-	X	✓	±	Y	N	Curtis	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	N	Y	±	N	Y	Capehart	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Hruska	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA							IOWA							NEVADA						
Bartlett	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Hickenlooper	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	Bible	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Miller	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Cannon	N	Y	N	±	Y	Y
ARIZONA							KANSAS							NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Hayden	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Carlson	?	?	?	±	?	?	Bridges	?	✓	X	?	?	?
Goldwater	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Schoeppel	Y	?	✓	X	±	Y	Cotton	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y
ARKANSAS							KENTUCKY							NEW JERSEY						
Fulbright	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Cooper	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Williams	N	N	Y	?	Y	N
McClellan	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Morton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Case	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA							LOUISIANA							NEW MEXICO						
Engle	N	X	✓	Y	Y	N	Ellender	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Anderson	N	N	Y	?	±	±
Kuchel	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Long	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Chavez	X	-	±	±	±	±
COLORADO							MAINE							NEW YORK						
Carroll	N	N	Y	±	Y	N	Muskie	N	Y	N	±	Y	Y	Javits	N	Y	N	±	Y	N
Allott	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Smith	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Keating	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT							MARYLAND							NORTH CAROLINA						
Dodd	X	?	?	±	Y	N	Beall	✓	?	?	Y	Y	N	Ervin	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Busb	Y	Y	N	?	±	X	Butler	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Jordan	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE							MASSACHUSETTS							NORTH DAKOTA						
Boggs	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Smith	N	N	±	±	Y	N	Burdick	N	X	✓	±	Y	N
Williams	Y	✓	X	N	Y	Y	Saltonstall	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Young	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA							MICHIGAN							OHIO						
Holland	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Mart	N	N	Y	±	Y	N	Lausche	Y	Y	N	±	Y	N
Smathers	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	McNamara	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Young	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA							MINNESOTA							OKLAHOMA						
Russell	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Humphrey	N	N	Y	±	Y	N	Kerr	N	N	Y	±	Y	Y
Talmadge	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	McCarthy	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Monroney	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII							MISSISSIPPI							OREGON						
Long	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Eastland	?	-	±	±	N	Y	Morse	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Fong	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Stennis	Y	N	±	Y	N	Y	Neuberger	N	✓	X	Y	Y	N
IDAHOO							MISSOURI							PENNSYLVANIA						
Church	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Long	-	X	✓	Y	Y	N	Clark	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Dworsbak	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Symington	N	X	✓	Y	Y	N	Scott	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS							MONTANA							RHODE ISLAND						
Douglas	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Mansfield	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Pastore	N	N	Y	±	Y	N
Dirksen	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Metcalf	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Pell	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

Senate Votes Rights Group Extension, Kills Other Rights Measures, Refuses USIA Increase, Votes 1961 Foreign Aid Bill

- 162.** HR 7371. State-Justice-Judiciary funds for fiscal 1962. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to table (kill) Clark (D Pa.) amendment extending Civil Rights Commission for four years. Tabling motion agreed to 48-42 (D 31-29; R 17-13), Aug. 30, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 1505)
- 163.** HR 7371. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to table (kill) Javits (R N.Y.) amendment authorizing Attorney General to bring civil suits for injunctions to prevent individuals from being deprived of any civil right. Tabling motion agreed to 47-42 (D 33-27; R 14-15), Aug. 30, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion.
- 164.** HR 7371. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to table (kill) Keating (R N.Y.) amendment authorizing federal financial assistance to help localities carry out school desegregation. Tabling motion agreed to 50-40 (D 34-26; R 16-14), Aug. 30, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion.

- 165.** HR 7371. Mansfield (D Mont.)-Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment extending life of Civil Rights Commission for two years, until Nov. 9, 1963. Agreed to 70-19 (D 41-18; R 29-1), Aug. 30, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.
- 166.** HR 7371. Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to increase by \$2,050,000 funds for U.S. Information Agency informational media guarantee program. Rejected 31-50 (D 17-35; R 14-15), Aug. 30, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.
- 167.** S 1983. Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Conference report, authorizing \$4,253,500 in fiscal 1962 for foreign aid and \$1.5 billion in each of the succeeding four fiscal years for development loans. Agreed to 69-24 (D 48-14; R 21-10). Aug. 31, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1501)

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	162	163	164	165	166	167	Vote No.	162	163	164	165	166	167	Vote No.	162	163	164	165	166	167
Yea	48	47	50	70	31	69	Yea	31	33	34	41	17	48	Yea	17	14	16	29	14	21
Nay	42	42	40	19	50	24	Nay	29	27	26	18	35	14	Nay	13	15	14	1	15	10

162	163	164	165	166	167	162	163	164	165	166	167	162	163	164	165	166	167	Y Record Vote For (year). ✓ Paired For. ± Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.						
ALABAMA						INDIANA						NEBRASKA												
Hill	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Hartke	N	N	N	Y	N	Curtis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N						
Sparkman	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Capehart	N	N	N	Y	N	Hruska	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N						
ALASKA						IOWA						NEVADA												
Bartlett	N	N	N	Y	N	Hickenlooper	?	?	?	?	?	Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N						
Gruening	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Miller	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N						
ARIZONA						KANSAS						NEW HAMPSHIRE												
Hayden	Y	Y	Y	±	-	Carlson	?	?	?	?	?	Bridges	?	?	?	?	?	?						
Goldwater	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Schoeppel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Cotton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
ARKANSAS						KENTUCKY						NEW JERSEY												
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Cooper	N	N	N	Y	Y	Williams	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y						
McClellan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Morton	N	N	N	Y	Y	Case	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y						
CALIFORNIA						LOUISIANA						NEW MEXICO												
Engle	N	N	N	Y	-	Ellender	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Anderson	✓	✓	✓	±	-	±						
Kuchel	N	N	N	Y	Y	Long	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Chavez	±	±	±	±	-	±						
COLORADO						MAINE						NEW YORK												
Carroll	N	N	N	Y	Y	Muskie	N	N	N	Y	N	Javits	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y						
Allott	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Smith	N	N	N	Y	N	Keating	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y						
CONNECTICUT						MARYLAND						NORTH CAROLINA												
Dodd	X	X	X	±	✓	Beall	N	N	N	Y	Y	Ervin	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N						
Bush	X	X	X	±	✓	Butler	Y	±	±	±	?	Jordan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N						
DELAWARE						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH DAKOTA												
Boggs	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Smith	N	N	N	Y	Y	Burdick	N	N	N	Y	N	Y						
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Young	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N						
FLORIDA						MICHIGAN						OHIO												
Holland	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Hart	N	N	N	Y	Y	Lausche	N	N	N	Y	N	Y						
Smathers	Y	Y	Y	N	N	McNamara	N	N	N	Y	Y	Young	N	N	N	Y	-	Y						
GEORGIA						MINNESOTA						OKLAHOMA												
Russell	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Humphrey	N	N	N	Y	Y	Kerr	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y						
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	N	N	McCarthy	N	N	N	Y	N	Monroney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y						
HAWAII						MISSISSIPPI						OREGON												
Long	N	N	N	Y	Y	Eastland	Y	Y	Y	N	X	Morse	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y						
Fong	N	N	N	Y	Y	Stennis	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Neuberger	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y						
IDAHOW						MISSOURI						PENNSYLVANIA												
Church	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Long	N	N	N	Y	N	Clark	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y						
Duorsbak	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Symington	N	N	N	Y	N	Scott	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y						
ILLINOIS						MONTANA						RHODE ISLAND												
Douglas	N	N	N	Y	Y	Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Pastore	N	N	N	Y	N	Y						
Dirksen	Y	N	N	Y	N	Metcalfe	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Pell	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y						

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ House Votes 78 through 83.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 164, 167, 170, 171, 173, 175).

House Approves Lead-Zinc, Aquarium, Reservists Payments, Hog Cholera Bills, Rejects U.S. Attorneys' Salary Boost

78. HR 84. Authorize a four-year subsidy program for small lead and zinc mines. Passed 196-172 (D 169-49; R 27-123), Aug. 24, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 1508)

79. HR 8181. Authorize construction of a National Fisheries Center and Aquarium in the District of Columbia. Engrossment and third reading of the bill. Agreed to 223-120 (D 196-5; R 27-115), Aug. 28, 1961. The President did not take a position on the question. (See story p. 1509)

80. HR 8181. Passage of the bill. Passed, 208-135 (D 186-15; R 22-120), Aug. 28, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

81. HR 7176. Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to initiate a national hog cholera eradication program. Passed 337-3 (D 198-0; R 139-3), Aug. 28, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 1511)

82. HR 8773. Increase readjustment payments to armed forces Reserve personnel involuntarily released from active duty. Passed 394-0 (D 231-0; R 163-0), Aug. 29, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 1507)

83. HR 6242. Authorize the Attorney General to fix the salaries of U.S. attorneys, special assistants and other attorneys in the Justice Department without regard to the wage ceilings in the 1949 Classification Act. Rejected 172-223 (D 156-77; R 16-146), Aug. 29, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 1514)

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	78	79	80	81	82	83	Vote No.	78	79	80	81	82	83	Vote No.	78	79	80	81	82	83
Yes	196	223	208	337	394	172	Yes	169	196	186	198	231	156	Yes	27	27	22	139	163	16
No	172	120	135	3	0	223	No	49	5	15	0	0	77	No	123	115	120	3	0	146

78 79 80 81 82 83							78 79 80 81 82 83							78 79 80 81 82 83						
- KEY -																				
Y Record Vote For (yes). ✓ Paired For. 1 Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.																				
78 79 80 81 82 83																				
ALABAMA							ALASKA							ARIZONA						
3 Andrews	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Udall M.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y	1 Rhodes	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	ARKANSAS						
7 Elliott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Alford	N	?	?	?	?	Y	1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Grant	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Huddleston	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Mills	N	?	?	?	?	X	6 Norrell C.	N	?	?	?	?	X
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Cohelan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains	Y	?	?	?	?	?	14 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	22 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 McFall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Selden	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	11 McFall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Miller C.	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ALASKA							ARIZONA							ARKANSAS						
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Miller C.	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Miller G.P.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA							ARKANSAS							CALIFORNIA						
2 Udall M.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	29 Sound	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Shelley	Y	?	?	?	?	✓	5 Shelley	Y	?	?	?	?	✓
ARKANSAS							CALIFORNIA							COLORADO						
5 Alford	N	?	?	?	?	Y	27 Sheppard	Y	?	?	?	?	✓	12 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	12 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Baldwin	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Baldwin	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	10 Gubser	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Gubser	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	4 Mailliard	N	?	?	?	?	?
6 Norrell C.	N	?	?	?	?	X	4 Mailliard	N	?	?	?	?	?	13 Teague	N	N	N	Y	?	?
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	13 Teague	N	N	N	Y	?	?	28 Utt	N	N	N	Y	?	N
CALIFORNIA							COLORADO							CONNECTICUT						
7 Cohelan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	28 Utt	N	N	N	Y	?	?	30 Wilson	N	N	N	Y	?	N
14 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	30 Wilson	N	N	N	Y	?	?	Los Angeles Co.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Los Angeles Co.	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	22 Corman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 McFall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	22 Corman	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	23 Doyle	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Miller C.	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	23 Doyle	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?							
8 Miller G.P.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y														
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y														
29 Sound	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y														
5 Shelley	Y	?	?	?	?	✓														
27 Sheppard	Y	?	?	?	?	✓														
12 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y														
6 Baldwin	N	N	N	Y	Y	N														
10 Gubser	N	N	N	Y	Y	N														
4 Mailliard	N	?	?	?	?	?														
13 Teague	N	N	N	Y	?	N														
28 Utt	N	N	N	Y	?	N														
30 Wilson	N	N	N	Y	Y	N														
9 Younger	N	N	N	Y	Y	N														
Los Angeles Co.							LOUISIANA							IOWA						
22 Corman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Boggs	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Coad	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
23 Doyle	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Brooks	X	?	?	?	?	?	5 Smith	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
							1 Hebert	Y	?	?	?	?	?	2 Bromwell	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
							8 McSween	N	?	?	?	?	?	3 Gross	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
														8 Haeven	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
														7 Jensen	N	N	?	?	?	Y
														4 Kyl	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
														1 Schwegel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
														KANSAS						
														5 Breeding	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
														1 Avery	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
														6 Dale	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
														2 Ellsworth	X	N	N	Y	Y	X
														3 McVey	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
														4 Shriener	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
														KENTUCKY						
														3 Burke	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
														4 Chelf	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
														2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
														7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
														5 Spence	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
														1 Stubblefield	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y
														6 Watts	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
														8 Siler	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
														LOUISIANA						
														2 Boggs	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
														4 Brooks	X	?	?	?	?	?
														1 Hebert	Y	?	?	?	?	?
														8 McSween	N	?	?	?	?	?

CQ House Votes 78 through 83.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 164, 167, 170, 171, 173, 175.)

78 79 80 81 82 83	78 79 80 81 82 83	78 79 80 81 82 83	78 79 80 81 82 83
6 Morrison Y ? ? ? Y Y	NEBRASKA	5 Scott X Y Y Y Y N	6 McMillan ✓ Y Y Y Y X
5 Passman ? Y Y Y Y N	3 Beermann N N N Y Y N	12 Taylor Y Y Y Y Y N	2 Riley Y Y Y Y Y N
7 Thompson ? ? ? ? Y Y	2 Cunningham N N N Y Y N	11 Whitener N Y Y Y Y N	1 Rivers Y Y Y Y Y N
3 Willis Y ? ? Y Y Y	4 Martin N N N Y Y N	10 Jonas N N N Y Y N	SOUTH DAKOTA
MAINE	1 Weaver N ? ? Y Y N	NORTH DAKOTA	2 Berry Y N N Y Y N
1 Garland N N N Y Y N	NEVADA	AL Nygaard N N N Y Y X	1 Reifel Y N N Y Y N
3 McIntire N N N Y Y N	AL Baring Y Y Y Y ? Y	AL Short N N N Y Y N	TENNESSEE
2 Tupper ? N N Y Y N	NEW HAMPSHIRE	OHIO	6 Bass Y Y Y Y Y Y
MARYLAND	2 Bass X ? ? ? Y N	9 Ashley ? Y Y Y Y Y	9 Davis Y Y Y Y Y Y
2 Brewster N ? ? ? Y N	1 Merrow Y ? ? ? ? ?	11 Cook ? ? ? ? ? ?	8 Everett Y Y Y Y Y N
4 Fallon ✓ Y Y Y Y Y	NEW JERSEY	20 Feighan Y ? ? ? ? ?	4 Ewins Y Y Y ? Y N
7 Friedel Y Y Y Y Y Y	11 Addonizio X Y Y Y Y Y	18 Hays Y Y Y Y Y Y	3 Frazier Y Y Y Y Y N
3 Garmatz Y ? ? ? Y N	14 Daniels X Y Y Y Y Y	19 Kirwan Y Y Y Y Y Y	5 Loner ✓ Y Y Y Y Y
1 Johnson Y Y Y Y Y Y	13 Gallagher X ? ? ? ? ✓	10 Moeller N Y Y Y Y N	7 Murray Y Y N Y Y N
5 Lankford Y Y Y Y Y N	8 Joelson N Y Y Y Y Y	21 Vanik N N ? Y Y N	2 Baker Y N N Y Y N
6 Mathias N Y Y Y Y N	10 Rodino N Y Y Y Y Y	17 Ashbrook N N ? Y Y N	1 Reece L. Y N N Y Y N
MASSACHUSETTS	4 Thompson X Y Y ? Y Y	14 Ayres ? Y ? ? ? N	TEXAS
2 Boland Y Y Y Y Y Y	3 Auchincloss N N N Y Y N	8 Betts N N N Y Y N	3 Beckworth Y Y Y Y Y N
13 Burke Y Y Y Y Y Y	1 Cabill ? ? ? ? Y Y	22 Bolton N N N Y Y Y	2 Brooks Y Y Y Y Y Y
4 Donohue Y Y Y Y Y Y	6 Dwyer N N N Y Y Y	16 Bow N ? ? ? Y N	17 Burleson N Y Y Y Y Y
7 Lane Y Y Y Y Y Y	5 Frelinghuysen N Y N Y Y N	7 Brown N N N Y Y Y	22 Casey N Y Y Y Y Y
8 MacDonald ✓ ? ? ? Y N	2 Glenn N ? ? ? Y N	2 Clancy N N N Y Y Y	7 Dowdy N Y Y Y Y N
12 McCormack Y Y Y Y Y Y	9 Osmer N ? ? ? Y N	12 Devine N ? ? ? Y N	21 Fisher Y Y Y Y Y N
11 O'Neill ✓ ? ? ? Y Y	12 Wallhauser N N N Y Y N	6 Harsha N Y Y Y Y N	13 Ikard Y Y Y Y Y N
3 Philbin Y Y Y Y Y Y	7 Widnall N N N Y ? N	5 Latta N N N Y Y Y	20 Kilday ? ? ? ? Y Y
6 Bates N N N Y Y N	NEW MEXICO	4 McCulloch X Y Y Y Y Y	15 Kilgore N Y Y Y Y Y
1 Conte N N N Y Y Y	AL Montoya Y Y Y Y Y Y	23 Minshall ? ? N Y Y Y	19 Mahon Y Y Y Y Y Y
10 Curtis N N Y Y Y N	AL Morris Y Y Y Y Y Y	15 Moorehead N N N Y Y Y	1 Patman Y Y Y Y Y Y
9 Keith X N N Y Y N	NEW YORK	13 Mosher N Y Y Y Y Y	11 Poage Y ? ? ? ? ?
14 Martin N N ? ? Y N	41 Dulski ✓ ? ? ? ? N	3 Schenck N N N Y Y N	4 Rayburn Y Y Y Y Y Y
5 Morse N N N Y Y N	30 O'Brien ✓ ? ? ? ? Y	1 Scherer N N N Y Y N	18 Rogers Y Y Y Y Y Y
MICHIGAN	1 Pike N Y Y Y Y Y	OKLAHOMA	16 Rutherford N Y Y Y Y Y
7 O'Hara Y Y Y Y Y Y	32 Stratton Y Y Y Y Y Y	3 Albert Y Y Y Y Y Y	6 Teague ? ? ? ? Y N
12 Bennett Y Y Y ? Y N	27 Barry N N N Y Y N	2 Edmondson Y Y Y Y Y Y	8 Thomas Y Y Y Y Y Y
18 Broomfield N Y Y ? Y N	3 Becker N ? ? ? Y N	5 Jarman Y ? ? ? Y Y	9 Thompson Y Y Y Y Y Y
10 Cederberg N N N Y Y N	2 Derounian N N N Y Y N	4 Steed Y ? Y Y ? Y	10 Thornberry Y ? ? ? ? ?
6 Chamberlain N ? ? ? Y N	26 Dooley N Y Y Y Y N	6 Wickersham Y Y Y Y Y Y	12 Wright Y ? ? ? ? ?
5 Ford N ? ? ? Y N	43 Goodell N ? ? ? Y N	1 Belcher Y N N Y Y N	14 Young Y Y Y Y Y Y
9 Griffin N ? ? ? Y N	33 Kilburn ? ? ? ? ? X	OREGON	5 Alger N N N ? Y N
8 Harvey N ? ? ? Y N	31 King N N N Y Y N	3 Green N ? ? ? ? Y	UTAH
4 Hoffman Y N N ? Y N	40 Miller ? ? ? ? Y N	2 Ullman Y Y Y Y Y N	2 King Y Y Y Y Y Y
3 Johansen N N N Y Y N	39 Ostertag N N N Y Y N	4 Durno N N N Y Y N	1 Peterson Y Y Y Y Y Y
11 Knox N N N Y Y N	42 Pillion ? N N Y Y N	1 Norblad N Y N Y Y N	VERMONT
2 Meader N Y N ? Y N	34 Pirnie N ? ? Y Y N	PENNSYLVANIA	AL Stafford N N N Y Y N
Detroit - Wayne County	35 Rieblman X Y Y Y Y N	25 Clark Y Y Y Y Y Y	VIRGINIA
13 Diggs Y Y Y ? Y Y	37 Robison N ? ? ? Y N	21 Dent Y Y Y Y Y ?	4 Abbitt N N N Y Y N
15 Dingell Y Y Y Y Y Y	28 St. George N N N Y ? X	11 Flood Y Y Y Y Y Y	1 Downing N Y Y Y Y N
17 Griffiths Y Y Y Y Y Y	36 Taber N N N Y Y N	30 Holland Y Y Y Y Y ?	3 Gary N Y Y Y Y N
16 Lesinski Y ? ? ? Y N	38 Weis N N N Y Y N	28 Moorhead N ? ? ? ? ?	2 Hardy X ? ? ? ? Y
1 Machrowicz Y Y Y Y Y Y	29 Wharton N N N Y Y N	26 Morgan Y Y Y Y Y Y	7 Harrison N Y ? ? ? Y
14 Rabaut ✓ ? ? ? ? ?	New York City	14 Rhodes Y Y Y Y Y Y	9 Jennings Y Y Y Y Y N
MINNESOTA	5 Addabbo N Y Y Y Y Y	15 Walter Y Y Y Y Y Y	8 Smith N N N Y Y N
8 Blatnik Y Y Y Y Y Y	8 Anfuoso ✓ ? ? ? Y Y	29 Corbett Y ? Y Y Y N	5 Tuck N Y N Y Y N
4 Karth Y Y Y Y Y Y	24 Buckley ✓ ? ? ? ? ✓	8 Curtin Y N N Y Y N	10 Broyles N N N Y Y N
6 Marshall Y N N Y Y N	12 Carey Y ? ? Y Y Y	9 Dague N N N Y Y N	WASHINGTON
7 Andersen Y N N Y Y N	11 Celler Y Y Y ? Y Y	12 Fenton N Y Y Y Y N	3 Hansen Y Y ? ? Y Y
5 Judd N N N Y Y N	7 Delaney Y Y Y Y Y Y	27 Fulton N N N Y Y N	7 Magnuson Y Y Y Y Y Y
9 Langen N N N Y Y N	19 Farbstain X ? ? ? Y Y	23 Gavin N Y Y Y Y N	5 Horan Y N N Y Y N
3 MacGregor N ? ? Y Y Y	23 Gilbert Y ? ? ? ? ✓	19 Goodling N N N Y Y N	4 May Y N N Y Y N
2 Nelsen X N N Y Y N	22 Healey Y ? ? ? ? ✓	24 Kearns ? N Y Y Y Y	1 Pelly N N N Y Y N
1 Quie N N N Y Y N	6 Holtzman N Y Y Y Y Y	7 Milliken ? ? ? ? ? X	6 Tollefson Y Y Y Y Y N
MISSISSIPPI	10 Kelly Y Y Y Y Y Y	16 Kunkel N N N Y Y N	2 Westland X ? ? ? ? ?
1 Abernethy N Y Y Y Y N	9 Keogh Y ? ? ? ? ✓	22 Saylor N N N Y Y N	WEST VIRGINIA
6 Colmer N Y ? Y Y N	13 Multer Y Y Y Y Y Y	17 Schneebeli N Y Y Y Y N	3 Bailey X Y Y Y Y Y
3 Smith Y Y Y Y Y Y	16 Powell Y ? ? Y Y Y	13 Schweiker N N N Y Y N	4 Hechler Y Y Y Y Y Y
2 Whitten X ? ? ? Y N	14 Rooney Y Y Y Y Y N	10 Scranton N N N Y Y N	5 Kee ✓ ? ? ? ? Y
4 Williams N Y ? ? Y N	20 Ryan Y Y Y Y Y Y	20 Van Zandt - Y N Y Y Y N	6 Slack ✓ Y Y Y Y Y
5 Winstead N Y Y Y Y N	18 Santangelo ✓ ? ? ? ? ✓	18 Whalley N Y Y Y Y N	2 Staggers Y Y Y Y Y Y
MISSOURI	21 Zelenko ✓ ? ? ? ? Y	Philadelphia City	1 Moore N ? ? ? Y N
5 Bolling Y Y Y Y Y Y	25 Fino N ? ? ? Y N	1 Barrett ✓ Y Y ? Y Y	WISCONSIN
9 Cannon Y Y Y Y Y Y	4 Halpern N Y N Y Y Y	3 Byrne Y Y Y Y Y Y	9 Johnson N Y Y Y Y Y
6 Hull Y Y Y Y Y Y	17 Lindsay N Y N Y Y Y	2 Granahan Y ? ? ? Y Y	2 Kastenmeier Y Y Y Y Y Y
8 Ichard N ? ? ? Y Y	15 Ray N N N Y Y N	5 Green Y ? ? ? Y Y	5 Reuss Y Y Y Y Y Y
10 Jones N N N Y Y Y	NORTH CAROLINA	4 Nix ✓ Y Y Y Y Y	4 Zablocki N Y Y Y Y Y
1 Karsten Y Y Y Y Y Y	9 Alexander X Y Y Y Y N	6 Toll Y Y Y Y Y Y	8 Byrnes N ? ? Y Y Y
11 Moulder Y Y N Y Y Y	1 Bonner X Y Y Y Y Y	RHODE ISLAND	7 Laird N N N Y Y N
4 Randall Y Y Y Y Y Y	4 Cooley N ? ? ? ? ?	2 Fogarty Y ? ? ? ? ✓	10 O'Konski N ? ? ? ? ?
3 Sullivan Y Y Y Y Y Y	2 Fountain N Y N Y Y N	1 St. Germain Y Y Y Y Y Y	1 Schadeberg N N N Y Y N
2 Curtis ? N N Y Y N	3 Henderson X ? ? ? Y N	SOUTH CAROLINA	3 Thomson Y N N Y Y N
7 Hall N N N Y Y N	8 Kitchin N Y N Y Y N	4 Ashmore N Y N Y Y N	6 Van Pelt Y N N Y Y N
MONTANA	6 Korngay X ? ? ? Y N	3 Dorn N Y Y Y Y N	WYOMING
1 Olsen Y Y Y Y Y Y	7 Lennon N ? ? ? Y N	5 Hemphill Y ? ? ? Y N	AL Harrison Y N N Y Y N
2 Battin Y N N Y Y Y			

Democrats in this type, Republicans in *italics*

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Week ending Sept. 1, 1961 -- PAGE 1535

CQ House Votes 84 through 87.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 177, 179, 180, 181.)

House Kills School Aid, Rejects Delinquency Bill Limitation, Approves Red China Resolution, Foreign Aid Conference Report

84. HR 8890. Emergency Educational Aid Act of 1961, authorizing a one-year, \$325 million program of school construction assistance; a one-year continuation of student loan provisions of the National Defense Education Act, with a \$90 million authorization; and a one-year extension of the program of federal grants for schools in areas impacted with federal employees, with a \$201 million authorization. Hebert (D La.) question, under Calendar Wednesday procedure, on whether the bill should be considered. Consideration rejected 170-242 (D 164-82; R 6-160), Aug. 30, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1507)

85. HR 8028. Authorize \$10 million annually for three years for conducting pilot projects and training personnel for controlling juvenile delinquency. Griffin (R Mich.) amendment to limit all pilot demonstration projects to the District of Columbia.

Rejected 187-217 (D 55-188; R 132-29), Aug. 30, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 1514)

86. S Con Res 34. Resolution stating the sense of Congress as opposed to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations and to U.S. recognition of Communist China. Adopted 395-0 (D 235-0; R 160-0), Aug. 31, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1515)

87. S 1983. Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Conference report, authorizing \$4,253,500,000 in fiscal 1962 for foreign aid and \$1.5 billion in each of the following four years for development loans. Agreed to 260-132 (D 182-54; R 78-78), Aug. 31, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1501)

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	84	85	86	87	Vote No.	84	85	86	87	Vote No.	84	85	86	87
Yea	170	187	395	260	Yea	164	55	235	182	Yea	6	132	160	78
Nay	242	217	0	132	Nay	82	188	0	54	Nay	160	29	0	78

84 85 86 87					84 85 86 87					84 85 86 87					- KEY -				
															Y Record Vote For (yea).				
															✓ Paired For.				
															† Announced For, CQ Poll For.				
															N Record Vote Against (nay).				
															X Paired Against.				
															- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.				
															? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.				
															84 85 86 87				

CQ House Votes 84 through 87.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 177, 179, 180, 181.)

84 85 86 87					84 85 86 87					84 85 86 87					84 85 86 87				
6 Morrison	N	Y	Y	Y	NEBRASKA					5 Scott	N	X	Y	Y	6 McMillan	N	Y	Y	N
5 Passman	N	Y	Y	N	3 Beermann	N	Y	1	N	12 Taylor	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Riley	N	Y	Y	N
7 Thompson	N	✓	?	?	2 Cunningham	N	Y	Y	N	11 Whitener	N	Y	Y	N	1 Rivers	N	Y	Y	N
3 Willis	N	Y	Y	N	4 Martin	N	Y	Y	N	10 Jonas	N	Y	Y	N	SOUTH DAKOTA				
MAINE					1 Weaver	N	Y	Y	N	NORTH DAKOTA					2 Berry	N	Y	Y	N
1 Garland	N	Y	Y	Y	NEVADA					AL Nygaard	X	?	?	X	1 Reifel	N	Y	Y	Y
3 McIntire	N	Y	Y	N	AL Baring	Y	N	Y	N	AL Short	N	Y	1	N	TENNESSEE				
2 Tupper	✓	Y	Y	Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE					OHIO					6 Bass	Y	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND					2 Bass	N	Y	Y	Y	9 Ashley	Y	N	?	Y	9 Davis	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Brewster	Y	N	?	✓	1 Merrow	Y	?	?	✓	11 Cook	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Everett	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Fallon	N	N	Y	Y	NEW JERSEY					20 Feighan	N	N	Y	Y	4 Ewins	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	N	Y	Y	11 Addonizio	Y	N	Y	Y	18 Hays	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Frazier	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	N	Y	Y	14 Daniels	Y	N	Y	Y	19 Kirwan	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Loser	N	Y	Y	✓
1 Johnson	N	N	Y	Y	13 Gallagher	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Moeller	?	N	Y	Y	7 Murray	N	Y	Y	?
5 Lankford	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Joelson	Y	N	Y	Y	21 Vanik	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Baker	N	Y	Y	N
6 Mathias	N	N	Y	Y	10 Rodino	Y	N	Y	Y	17 Ashbrook	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Reece L.	N	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS					4 Thompson	Y	N	Y	✓	14 Ayres	N	Y	Y	Y	TEXAS				
2 Boland	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Auchincloss	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Betts	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Beckworth	N	N	Y	Y
13 Burke	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Cabill	N	N	Y	Y	22 Bolton	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Brooks	N	N	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Dwyer	N	N	Y	Y	16 Bow	N	Y	Y	Y	17 Burleson	N	N	Y	Y
7 Lane	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Frelinghuysen	N	N	Y	Y	7 Brown	N	Y	Y	Y	22 Casey	N	Y	Y	N
8 Macdonald	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Glenn	N	N	Y	Y	2 Clancy	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Dowdy	N	Y	Y	N
12 McCormack	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Osmer	N	N	Y	Y	12 Devine	N	Y	Y	Y	21 Fisher	N	Y	Y	N
11 O'Neill	✓	N	Y	Y	12 Wallbauser	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Harsha	N	Y	Y	Y	13 Ikard	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Widnall	N	N	Y	Y	5 Latta	N	Y	Y	Y	20 Kilday	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Bates	N	N	Y	Y	NEW MEXICO					4 McCulloch	N	Y	Y	Y	15 Kilgore	X	Y	Y	N
1 Conte	N	N	Y	Y	AL Montoya	Y	N	Y	Y	23 Minshall	N	Y	Y	?	19 Mahon	N	N	Y	Y
10 Curtis	N	Y	Y	Y	AL Morris	Y	N	Y	N	15 Moorehead	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Patman	N	N	Y	Y
9 Keith	N	N	Y	Y	NEW YORK					13 Mosher	N	Y	Y	Y	11 Poage	N	Y	Y	N
14 Martin	N	Y	Y	Y	41 Dulski	?	N	Y	Y	3 Schenck	N	Y	Y	X	4 Rayburn	N	Y	Y	N
5 Morse	N	N	Y	Y	30 O'Brien	?	N	Y	Y	1 Scherer	N	Y	Y	Y	18 Rogers	N	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN					1 Pike	Y	N	Y	Y	OKLAHOMA					6 Teague	N	Y	Y	N
7 O'Hara	Y	N	Y	Y	32 Stratton	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Albert	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Thomas	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Bennett	Y	N	Y	N	27 Barry	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Edmondson	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Thompson	N	N	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Becker	N	Y	Y	N	5 Jarman	N	N	Y	Y	10 Thornberry	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	N	Y	Y	N	2 Derounian	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Steed	Y	X	Y	Y	12 Wright	?	?	?	?
6 Chamberlain	N	Y	Y	Y	26 Dooley	N	N	Y	Y	6 Wickersham	Y	N	Y	Y	14 Young	Y	N	Y	N
5 Ford	N	Y	Y	Y	43 Goodell	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Belcher	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Alger	N	Y	Y	N
9 Griffin	N	Y	Y	Y	33 Kilburn	X	?	?	✓	OREGON					UTAH				
8 Harvey	N	Y	Y	N	31 King	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Green	Y	N	?	✓	2 King	Y	N	Y	?
4 Hoffman	N	Y	?	X	40 Miller	N	Y	Y	✓	2 Ullman	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Peterson	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Jobansen	N	✓	Y	N	39 Ostertag	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Durno	N	Y	Y	Y	VERMONT				
11 Knox	N	Y	?	X	42 Pillion	N	Y	Y	N	1 Norblad	N	N	Y	Y	AL Stafford	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Meader	N	Y	Y	N	34 Pirnie	N	Y	Y	Y	PENNSYLVANIA					VIRGINIA				
Detroit - Wayne County					35 Rieblman	N	Y	Y	Y	25 Clark	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Abbitt	N	Y	Y	N
13 Diggs	Y	N	Y	Y	37 Robison	N	Y	Y	Y	21 Dent	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Downing	N	N	Y	Y
15 Dingell	Y	N	?	✓	28 St. George	N	Y	Y	N	11 Flood	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Gary	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	N	Y	✓	36 Taber	N	Y	Y	N	30 Holland	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Hardy	N	✓	1	N
16 Lesinski	Y	N	Y	Y	38 Weis	N	N	Y	Y	28 Moorhead	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Harrison	N	Y	Y	X
1 Machrowicz	Y	N	Y	Y	29 Wharton	N	Y	?	X	26 Morgan	Y	X	Y	Y	9 Jennings	Y	N	Y	N
14 Rabaut	✓	X	?	✓	NEW York City					14 Rhodes	Y	X	Y	Y	8 Smith	Y	N	Y	N
MINNESOTA					5 Addabbo	Y	N	Y	Y	15 Walter	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Tuck	N	Y	Y	N
8 Blatnik	Y	N	?	Y	8 Anuso	Y	N	Y	Y	29 Corbett	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Broyhill	N	Y	Y	N
4 Korth	Y	X	?	✓	24 Buckley	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Poff	N	Y	Y	N
6 Marshall	N	N	Y	Y	12 Carey	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Dague	N	Y	Y	Y	WASHINGTON				
7 Andersen	N	Y	Y	X	11 Celler	Y	N	Y	✓	12 Fenton	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Hansen	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Judd	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Delaney	Y	N	Y	Y	27 Fulton	N	N	Y	Y	7 Magnuson	N	N	Y	Y
9 Langen	N	Y	Y	N	19 Farbstein	Y	N	Y	Y	23 Gavin	N	N	Y	Y	5 Horan	N	Y	Y	Y
3 MacGregor	N	Y	Y	Y	23 Gilbert	Y	N	Y	Y	19 Goodling	N	Y	Y	N	4 May	N	N	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	N	✓	1	✓	22 Healey	Y	N	Y	Y	24 Kearns	?	?	?	?	1 Pelly	N	N	Y	Y
1 Quie	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Holtzman	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Milliken	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Tollefson	N	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					10 Kelly	Y	N	Y	Y	16 Kunkel	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Westland	X	?	?	✓
1 Abernethy	N	Y	Y	N	9 Keogh	Y	N	Y	Y	22 Saylor	N	Y	Y	Y	WEST VIRGINIA				
6 Colmer	N	Y	Y	N	13 Multer	Y	N	Y	Y	17 Schneebeli	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Bailey	Y	N	1	Y
3 Smith	N	N	Y	Y	16 Powell	Y	N	?	Y	13 Schweiker	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Hechler	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Whitten	N	Y	Y	N	14 Rooney	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Scranton	N	N	Y	Y	5 Kee	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Williams	N	Y	Y	X	20 Ryan	Y	N	?	Y	20 Van Zandt	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Slack	Y	N	1	Y
5 Winstead	N	Y	Y	N	18 Santangelo	✓	X	?	✓	18 Whalley	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Staggers	Y	N	1	Y
MISSOURI					21 Zelenko	Y	N	Y	Y	Philadelphia City					1 Moore	N	Y	Y	N
5 Bolling	Y	N	Y	Y	25 Fino	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Barrett	Y	N	Y	✓	WISCONSIN				
9 Cannon	N	N	Y	Y	4 Halpern	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Byrne	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Hull	N	Y	Y	N	17 Lindsay	N	N	Y	Y	2 Granahan	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Ichord	Y	Y	Y	N	15 Ray	N	Y	Y	N	5 Green	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Reuss	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Jones	Y	N	Y	Y	NEW NORTH CAROLINA					4 Nix	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Zablocki	N	N	Y	Y
1 Karsten	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Alexander	N	Y	Y	N	6 Toll	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Byrnes	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Moulder	N	X	N	Y	1 Bonner	N	Y	?	N	RHODE ISLAND					7 Laird	N	Y	Y	N
4 Randall	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Cooley	N	N	Y	Y	2 Fogarty	Y	N	Y	Y	10 O'Konski	✓	?	?	X
3 Sullivan	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Fountain	N	Y	Y	Y	1 St. Germain	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Schadeberg	N	Y	Y	N
2 Curtis	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Henderson	N	Y	Y	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA					3 Thomson	N	Y	Y	N
7 Hall	X	✓	Y	N	8 Kitchin	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Ashmore	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Van Pelt	N	✓	?	X
MONTANA					6 Kornegay	N	N	Y	Y	3 Dorn	N	Y	Y	Y	WYOMING				
1 Olsen	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Lennon	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Hemphill	N	Y	Y	Y	AL Harrison	N	Y	Y	N
2 Battin	N	Y	Y	N															

Democrats in this type, Republicans in italics

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Week ending Sept. 1, 1961 -- PAGE 1537



The Week In Congress

Foreign Aid With adjournment in the wind, Congress swiftly wound up business on one of the more controversial measures of the session, the foreign aid authorization bill. As cleared for the President, the measure authorized a record \$4.3 billion for fiscal 1962 and, by sanctioning long-range loan commitments, gave legislative recognition to the nation's continuing responsibilities for aiding underdeveloped nations. Although the President suffered a sharp rebuff in his request for permission to "borrow" loan funds from the Treasury, he termed the final conference bill "wholly satisfactory." (Page 1501)

Telesatellite Dispute

The fear of an AT&T monopoly is bogging down America's progress on a global communications-TV satellite system -- the best chance for the U.S. to top the Soviets in the space race. A space communications network is in much closer reach than getting a man to the moon, but a major dispute has arisen over Government plans to let private industry build and run the system. A CQ Fact Sheet examines the details of the controversy. (Page 1517)

In The Committees

The Permanent Investigations Subcommittee began an inquiry into organized gambling and got some firsthand information from "wig wags," "pitchers," and wire service operators...hearings were held on a bill providing tax relief to Du Pont stockholders affected by the Supreme Court decision ordering Du Pont to dispose of its General Motors holdings...hearings were held on national security policy and committees reported bills dealing with pension plans and setting up a cabinet-level Urban Affairs Department. (Page 1520)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Peace Corps, Williams nomination, waterfowl conservation, p. 1532; Civil Rights Commission, p. 1532-33; State-Justice appropriation, foreign aid, p. 1533.

HOUSE: Lead-zinc subsidies, D.C. aquarium, hog cholera eradication, Reservists readjustment pay, U.S. attorneys' salaries, p. 1534; school aid, juvenile delinquency, Red China resolution, foreign aid p. 1536.

Floor Action

EDUCATION BILL -- The House dealt a fatal blow to Administration proposals for aid to education when it refused to consider, by a 170-242 vote, a compromise bill covering school construction, impacted areas and student loans. House leaders said there still was hope for approval of the impacted areas-student loans proposals. The President said, "We will be back next year." (Page 1507)

PEACE CORPS -- The Senate passed a bill putting the Peace Corps on a permanent basis and authorizing \$40 million for it in fiscal 1962. Within the year, it was expected that 2,700 youths would be in training or on assignment abroad assisting on projects requiring technicians and teachers. (Page 1513)

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION -- By a 72-21 roll-call vote, 10 more than the two-thirds required, the Senate voted to suspend the rules to permit consideration of extension of the Civil Rights Commission in the State-Justice-Judiciary funds bill. The Senate subsequently voted a two-year extension. (Page 1505)

OTHER ACTIONS -- The Senate passed several bills designed to help the unrepresented migrant laborer.... It also approved the Foreign Commerce Act of 1961 and a bill to authorize the operation of supplemental airlines.... Other Senate-passed bills set aside funds for waterfowl conservation and authorized a study to determine appropriate shorelines for national parks.... The Senate cleared for the President a bill providing stiff penalties for airplane hijackers.... The House set up subsidies for small lead and zinc producers, passed a watered-down Administration juvenile delinquency bill and adopted a resolution opposing U.S. recognition of Red China.... Another House-passed measure established a national aquarium, and a bill setting up a hog cholera eradication program was cleared for the President. (Pages 1508-16)

